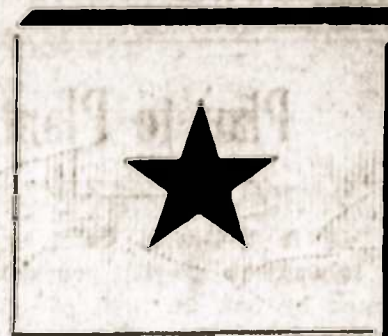




"THE TRI-STATE WEEKLY"

The Northfield Press



Ashuelot - Athol - Bernardston - Brattleboro - Colrain - Deerfield - Gill - Greenfield - Hinsdale - Leyden - Millers Falls - Montague - Montague City
Mt. Hermon - Northfield - Orange - South Vernon - Sunderland - Turners Falls - Vernon - Warwick - Winchester

VOL. XXII. NO. 29

NORTHFIELD MASS., FRIDAY, FEB. 21, 1930

PRICE FIVE CENTS

New Tercentenary Plans



Owing to the dates decided on for the summer conferences it is found that a slight shift in the dates of the local Tercentenary celebration events is desirable in order to secure the use of the Auditorium. Here is the final schedule, daylight saving time:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31. Visitation of Colonial Homes, 10 to 4 p. m. Old-time Costume Dance in Town Hall, with Fiddlers' Orchestra, 8:30 p. m.

THURSDAY, JULY 31. Indian Loan exhibition, Historic and Scenic Tours all day. Old Folks' Concert in Auditorium, 8:30 p. m.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1. Tercentenary Day. Parade of Origins and of 257 Years of Northfield History and Progress, with band, 10 to 12 noon. Old Home and Family Reunions, picnic lunch with band concert and speeches. High School campus, 12 to 2 p. m. Outdoor Platform Meeting, with band concert and oration by a noted speaker on the constitutional aspects of the founding of Massachusetts Bay Colony, 2:30 to 4 p. m. Service of Thanksgiving, with oration by a noted speaker on the religious aspect of the settlement of New England, Auditorium 8:30 p. m.

If the weather is unfavorable the parade and the afternoon gathering will be held in the Auditorium. Admission will be free to all events of Tercentenary Day.

Further nominations were made at the meeting of the Town Tercentenary committee last Saturday evening, as follows, with power to add to their number. Some nominees have already accepted.

J. W. Field will take charge of all arrangements for the Greenfield Band. M. O. Skilton is chairman of the Parade of Origins. With him to serve as a committee, Herbert A. Reed, Clarence M. Steadler, representatives of the different racial descendants among our townspeople, presidents or commanders of patriotic and fraternal organizations taking part in the parade. Mr. Steadler is asked to act as marshal.

Lucky Clapp has agreed to serve as chairman of the Old Home and Family Reunion Features Friday, 12 to 4 p. m. As a committee to welcome oldtimers and see to their comfort nominations are the selectmen and their wives, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Holton, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Moody, Lawrence Quinlan, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Stearns. This committee also to act as ushers for the platform meeting that follows.

W. R. Moody is asked to serve as chairman of the platform meeting. The most distinguished speaker in Massachusetts will be sought as the orator of the day. For a speaker's committee to sit on the platform these were nominated: the selectmen, T. R. Callender, Florence A. Colton, F. A. Duley, Richard G. Holton, Ralph Leach, H. H. Morse, L. W. Robbins, Elliott Spear, George T. Thompson, C. S. Warner, W. G. Webster, Allen Wright. Also distinguished oldtimers like Hon. Herbert Parsons, President Paul D. Moody, Dr. Richard Smith, and others.

The evening Service of Thanksgiving will be in charge of A. P. Pitt. The following are invited to serve as the speaker's committee, with seats on the platform: the selectmen, local and resident priests and ministers—H. A. M. Briggs, Elliott Brown, Patrick E. Carey, W. W. Ooe, C. C. Conner, Ellis E. Jones, F. W. Patterson, Wadsworth Rydzik, A. N. Thompson, George Tyler. Also Elliott Spear, W. R. Moody, Paul D. Moody, Miss Mary Wilson, Henry F. Cutler, H. H. Morse, F. A. Duley.

Further Tercentenary projects and nominations will be announced later.

Spanish War Memorial Day

In response to the Governor's proclamation, the Legion post and its auxiliary observed Feb. 15, Spanish War Memorial Day, by a program of appropriate music and speeches in Grange hall. Professor H. H. Morse of Mt. Hermon delivered the principal address, stressing the importance of the war in our history and giving a number of amusing instances where that importance was not understood. Local Spanish War Veterans were present who served in both the Santiago and Philippine campaigns. Previous to the exercises a supper was served by the Legion auxiliary. The food was plentiful, delicious and free to all comers.

Among the guests were A. W. Wheeler of the G. A. R., and Mrs. Wheeler; Sergeant and Mrs. Brasseur, and H. D. Hunt, a medal of honor man. Fred Huber was chairman of the committee on arrangements.

Fixing It For Father

Posters are out for the Fortnightly play next Friday night, Feb. 24, in the Town hall, at 8 p. m. The first rehearsals have been held in the Town hall this week and the cast is working hard to put up a good show. Get your tickets at the drugstore or the Bookstore.

Bus and Truck Collide

On Monday morning, near Morgan's garage, Leroy Dresser's truck was struck while crossing Main street from Maple by the B. & M. auto bus bound for Greenfield. The bus hit the rear of the truck and swung it around with such force as to damage its front by a second impact. Will Gale and Leonard Stebbins were with Dresser on the truck. Gale jumped in time but the other two were thrown off. Dresser was only slightly hurt by the fall. Stebbins, however, received a bad cut on the head. He was taken home and later to the Greenfield hospital. The bus was disabled. Its occupants were not hurt. The passengers were taken on to Greenfield by one of the Northfield hotel busses.

The Fortnightly

There was a large attendance at the meeting of the Fortnightly, Friday, Feb. 14, when the members enjoyed the "Drama Readings," which were pleasingly presented. Two plays were read, the first, "Seven Women," by Barrie, the characters being taken by Mr. Pitt, Mr. Frary, Mrs. Patterson and Miss Kimball. The drama, "The Florist Shop," by Winifred Hawkrige, was presented by the following: Mr. Frary, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Alexander, Mrs. A. G. Moody and Miss Fanny Hatch. The readings were given under the direction of Mrs. Birdsall and Miss Hatch, who put much time and thought into their preparation. Mr. Weasloski, the skillful xylophone player from Mt. Hermon, entertained the audience with several selections following the business meeting of the club and between the readings.

The next meeting of the club will be held on Feb. 28, when the play, "Fixing It For Father," will be given in the Town hall, tickets for which are already on sale by members.

Northfield Historical Society

The quarterly meeting of the Historical Society will be held on Tuesday, March 4, in the renovated auditorium on the second floor of the Dickinson Library, at 7:45 p. m. The principal address of the evening will be given by Hon. Herbert Parsons. March 4 is the 301st anniversary of the granting of a royal charter to Massachusetts Bay Colony, thus establishing an independent constitutional government on this continent, and this birthday will be featured during the evening. There will also be musical selections. It is over 100 years since Dickinson hall has been used for any purpose. Probably there are very few people in town who have ever been in it. The library trustees and the Historical Society invite everybody to this housewarming. Admission is free, and everyone present will be given free a brief life of John Winthrop, first governor of Massachusetts. The booklet contains a reproduction of the Massachusetts charter of March 4, 1629.

Distinguished Englishman A Northfield Visitor

A distinguished speaker at the college conference held at Hotel Northfield over last week-end, was the Rev. C. F. Andrews of India. In addition to his own long service in India, Mr. Andrews is known as the most intimate European friend of Mahatma Gandhi, while he is also personally acquainted with Sadhu Sundar Singh, Rabinadrath Tagore and other Indian and missionary leaders. Mr. Andrews came to America a year ago. He went to British Guiana and other West Indian points last summer to inquire into the labor conditions of Indian emigrants there. Since returning to the States last fall he has been visiting the colleges and speaking at conventions. His one message is Christ. He says he has had a wonderful reception in the colleges he has visited and has found deep religious hunger. A book by Mr. Andrews has just come off the press, "Mahatma Gandhi's Ideas," which is an interpretation of the personality and work of the greatest living Indian leader. Mr. Andrews speaks with authority and is listened to with keen interest just now, when the British Government is facing serious problems in India. He expects to leave America in April. Meanwhile he is preparing a book on "What Christ Means to Me."

Washington, The Man

One who fails to see the humanity of Washington, fails to grasp the meaning of life. And one who does grasp it can understand his saying, in his historic "Farewell Address": "Be Americans. Let there be no sectionalism, no north, south, east or west; you are all dependent one on another and should be so in union. Beware of the baneful effects of party spirit and of ruin to which its extremes must lead. Do not encourage party spirit, but use every effort to mitigate and assuage it. Keep the departments of government separate, promote education, cherish the public credit, avoid debt. Observe justice and good faith toward all nations, have neither passionate hatreds nor passionate attachments to any; and be independent politically of all. In one word be a nation; be Americans, and be true to yourselves."

Odd Bits of Local News

Mrs. Robert H. Wilder of Northfield is a guest at the Dodge hotel in Washington.

The ladies of the Unitarian church will serve a supper tonight at 8:30 in the vestry. Hot dishes, salads, pies and cakes, 35 cents. Come.

The Eastern Star will give a card party Monday evening, Feb. 24, at 7:30 o'clock in Masonic hall. Admission 25 cents. The public is cordially invited.

President Elliott Spear and family will leave tomorrow for New York city where they have taken an apartment for two or three months. Mr. Spear will be better able to carry on the \$3,000,000 campaign in New York for the endowment of the Northfield schools. M. D. Birdsall and family will occupy the Spear residence during their absence.

Roderick Parker, while cutting a tree in the Minot wood lot Saturday was struck by a falling limb and received an ugly cut on the forehead. He was brought home promptly by Raymond Sauter and is making a good recovery.

A winter picnic and brigand roast will be held next Monday by the Sunday school faculty of the Trinitarian Congregational church, the guests being Seminary girls who assist in the Sunday school orchestra, the church choir, Mrs. Walker's Bible class and the Barber District Sunday school staff. The brigand roast will take place at the foot of Garnet Rock at noon.

The Friendly class of the Congregational Bible school held its monthly meeting Monday evening at Crane cottage. The opening exercises were conducted by Mrs. Atkinson, the teacher of the class. After the transaction of business, a one-act play, "My Duty," was given by the class, after which old songs and favorite hymns were sung, ending with "The Old Rugged Cross." The girls of Crane cottage acted as social committee and served refreshments of hot cocoa, sandwiches, cherry dainties and salted nuts. Thirty were present. The next meeting will be at the home of Mrs. George McEwan, Monday evening, March 17.

Mrs. P. B. Caldwell is still making a good recovery at the Memorial hospital in Brattleboro.

There will be no rural delivery tomorrow (Saturday) but the post office will be open during holiday hours, 9:30 to 12.

An account of the Brotherhood meeting in the Congregational church last Tuesday evening will be found on page 4.

Rev. Francis W. Patterson has been improving in health the past week and will preach in the Trinitarian Congregational church next Sunday morning. In the evening there will be a musical service by 20 or more singers and an orchestra from the First Baptist church of Brattleboro, with an address by its pastor, the Rev. Mr. Swarthout. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

A. P. Pitt will teach Mrs. S. E. Walker's Bible class of seminary students Sunday mornings in Sage chapel during her absence. The topic of the lesson for next Sunday "Tithing in Palestine," Matthew 23:23 to 28. For March 2, "Who Is Jesus of Nazareth?" Matthew 6:25-30; 11:2-6.

John Callahan has been appointed street commissioner by the Selectmen. An excellent appointment.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Walker are celebrating a wedding anniversary by a trip to Bermuda. They sailed from New York last Saturday on the S. S. Bermuda, and will be gone about three weeks.

Rev. and Mrs. Howard A. M. Briggs are preparing the Quineh Tuk cottages for occupancy and expect to open them for summer guests about the middle of May. Donald Finch is doing the finishing work and the Cook Electric Company of Greenfield is putting in additional wiring. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs will reserve Mirimichi cottage for their own residence. They are in Boston this week filling speaking appointments, and while there are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Athorne of Arlington. Lawrence Barrows is with them. Mr. Briggs supplied the pulpit of the Federated church of Charlestown last Sunday and will preach there again next Sunday.

Mount Hermon

Mrs. Miles S. Newton of Brattleboro, who has been employed for nearly a year as secretary in the school offices, received a message last Friday from Lieut. Newton asking her to join him at once in Nicaragua. She left Mt. Hermon that afternoon and after a few days at her mother's home, went to New York on the 19th and sailed on the Government transport Cambria on the 21st. Lieut. Miles S. Newton, an officer in the Marine Corps, has been stationed for some months in the interior of Nicaragua but is now being transferred from that post and expects to be at the capital of the country, Managua, where Mrs. Newton can be with him. Mrs. Newton has made many friends at Mt. Hermon who will greatly miss her but wish her a bon voyage as she goes.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis E. Smith spent most of last week in Boston, returning on Friday.

Miss Mary T. Baker spent last week at her brother's home in West Medford, caring for her father in the enforced absence of her sister-in-law. She returned Sunday night.

Miss Evelyn Dill, secretary to the Dean, was away over the week-end. In spite of the severe cold on Monday, Dr. H. F. Cutler, accompanied by Mrs. Cutler, drove to Boston, where the local Hermon club met Monday evening at the Hotel Brunswick.

Alumni Secretary L. Lorimer Drury also went to Boston Monday to attend the Hermon club annual meeting and banquet. Both he and Dr. Cutler went on to the Rhode Island Hermon club meeting in Providence Tuesday night and to the meeting in Worcester on the 20th.

Only one hockey game was played on Monday and in that the Freshmen defeated the Senior team by a score of 8-1. There will be no more game in the inter-class series.

At the services last Sunday the speaker was the Right Rev. John Dallas, Bishop of New Hampshire. Bishop Dallas has been a regular visitor at the school for several years and is always welcomed by the students and faculty.

On Sunday evening M. Charles Thibaud of the French department spoke at the regular dormitory meeting of Croesley hall, giving an exceptionally interesting talk from the wide range of his experience in Europe and Asia, and as a chaplain throughout the World War.

On Tuesday the morning chapel was addressed by John J. MacKay, Hermon 17. Mr. and Mrs. MacKay are spending a few days at the Hotel Northfield enjoying winter sports. Mr. MacKay is an executive in Lord & Taylor's, New York city.

Mrs. Seymour, whose son, Harold L. Seymour, is a member of the English department, was taken violently ill on Monday night. She has, however, rallied surprisingly well. They were fortunate in being able to obtain the services of Miss Gray, an extra nurse at Dwight's Home, who had just been released from duty there.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Platt entertained Miss Marjorie Miller and Robert Gormley, friends from Hartford, Conn., over last Sunday.

Northfield Farms

The Boy Scouts of Northfield Farms, under the direction of Lewis Wood, broadcasted a very interesting minstrel at Union hall on Wednesday evening over station WNUT. Those who participated in the minstrel were Glenn Billings, Marshal Hammond, Ralph Hammond, Ralph Kervian, Edward Scoble, Walter Scoble, Charles Scoble and Robert Shearer. An excellent trio, including Leon Dummell, Joseph Field and his son, Seth Field, entertained between the acts with many popular numbers. Much credit is due to Gordon Reed, who rendered his kind services to the program by repairing and keeping the radio equipment in condition for good broadcasting.

A birthday surprise party was given Mrs. Osgood Leach at the Ladies' Benevolent Society Wednesday afternoon. Many ladies were present and a very enjoyable time was had by all. A tasty luncheon was served and Mrs. Leach was presented many gifts.

Rev. Herbert Buffum of West Northfield spoke at Union hall Sunday evening. His topic was, "We Have Found Him." Miss Marion Leach assisted at the piano.

The Community club will give a card party this evening at 7:30. Sandwiches, cake and candy will be served. A small admission fee will be charged. The teachers of No. 4 school, Miss Ethel Allen of Grades 1, 2, 3 and 4, and Miss Margaret Baker of Grades 5, 6, 7 and 8, extend to all friends and parents of the children a cordial invitation to visit them at their home. They reside at the home of Mrs. O. L. Leach.

Mrs. Walter Bancroft, daughter of Mrs. O. L. Leach, and Muryl Bancroft made a surprise visit to Northfield Farms in celebration of Mrs. Leach's birthday, which fell on the 18th of the month.

The Garden Theatre

No stage on earth could put on such a show as Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has brought together in "Chasing Rainbows," a new musical romantic drama. This gripping picturization of theatrical life takes you behind the footlights as well as before them, bringing before your eyes dazzling spectacles of beauty.

Charles King and Bessie Love are brought together again in the feature, which was directed by Charles F. (Chuck) Reisner, who recently filmed the "Hollywood Revue of 1929."

In the cast are such favorites as Jack Benny, Marie Dressler, Polly Moran, Owen Lee, George E. Arthur, Nita Marian, Eddie Phillips and Youca Troubaksky. Sammy Lee, who staged the spectacular dancing sequences, filmed in technicolor, has created living pictures of pulchritude and color that supply a contrasting background for the drabness of the scenes played stage where joys, sorrows, tragedies and romance are entertained. Bess Meredyth wrote the original story and Wells Root adapted it for the screen. Reisner and Robert Hopkins did the dialogue.

"Chasing Rainbows" will be at the Garden theatre for four days, starting tomorrow (Saturday).

The August Conferences

W. R. Moody will have charge of the August conference this year as usual. He has already got promises from a strong list of speakers, including Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, Drs. Hutton and Holden from London, Rev. James Reid of England, all of whom have been at many former conferences. Other speakers include Mel Trotter of Grand Rapids, Dr. George A. Buttrick of New York, Professor Edwin Harvey of Dartmouth. A new voice at Northfield will be Dr. Merton S. Rice of Detroit, one of the ablest Methodist preachers in America. Mrs. Henry S. Feabody will arrange a special missionary day. President Paul D. Moody of Middlebury college will be on hand for the whole of the conference, which runs from Aug. 2 to 17, inclusive. Rev. Robert Stewart of Belvedere, R. I., will act as assistant to W. R. Moody during the conference.

Classroom Building For Deerfield Academy

The historic Deerfield Academy of Deerfield, Mass., announced yesterday the formal acceptance of plans for a new \$300,000 classroom building to be the central unit in the school's new building program. Additional gifts of \$50,000 each to the school's building and endowment fund from Arthur Curtiss, James of New York and Edward H. Miller of Rochester, N. Y., were announced at the same time by E. K. Hall, chairman of the committee sponsoring the school's campaign for \$1,500,000.

Mr. James and Mr. Miller, according to the academy's announcement, made large contributions to an emergency fund several years ago when the existence of Deerfield Academy was threatened because of the withdrawal of State support from private schools.

The plans for the new building were drawn by Charles A. Platt of New York, an authority on Colonial architecture. The new building will be in harmony with the pre-Revolutionary houses which form the academy's background. It will be of fireproof brick, 130 by 70 feet, and is to be located on the site of the present classroom building facing east on Old Deerfield street. It will contain 14 classrooms, three conference rooms, a study hall and a combined library and reading room, 70 feet by 30 feet.

The McIntosh Citizenship Case

Over 130 delegates from the Christian associations of 14 New England men and women's colleges Sunday evening ended a three-day study of the McIntosh citizenship case, with the close of the annual Northfield Conference. Study of the political and religious significance of the pending case of a Yale Divinity School professor was interspersed with winter sports which have made the conference spot famous.

The institutions represented included Yale, Dartmouth, Brown, Wesleyan, Amherst, Williams, Smith, Mount Holyoke, Middlebury, University of Vermont, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Connecticut Agricultural College, Hartford Theological Seminary, Keene Normal School.

Professor Jerome Davis of Yale in the opening session Friday evening presented and defended the stand of Professor McIntosh, who in application for citizenship promised to bear arms only in wars which in his judgment were just. Professor Davis challenged the unlimited dictation of the State over individual conscience, argued that slacks could perjure their way to citizenship through any oath required of them and declared that social progress would be endangered if the Supreme Court denies citizenship to Professor McIntosh.

Joseph T. Cushman, counsel of the National Security League, defended the court decision, pointing to the dangers of "allegiance with reservations," which would shield slackers less scrupulous than Professor McIntosh, and give immigrants an advantage over the native born.

Professor John G. Gazeley of Dartmouth sketched in the Saturday session the historical background of the situation. Growing nationalism has encroached upon the right of private conscience, strengthened by the democratic belief in universal military service, declared Professor Gazeley. Extreme nationalism as in Fascist Italy, he said, wrests all discretion from the individual.

Charles F. Andrews, the English Pacificist and industrial associate of Ghandi and Tagore in India, on Saturday evening explained his philosophy of passive resistance as the basic solution of world problems. Ray Campbell of Yale University closed the conference with a discussion of the challenge presented to Christian citizens by this court decision. John Bennett of Union Theological Seminary presided. The conference was held at the Northfield Hotel under the auspices of the New England Student Councils of Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

It is only those who do not know how to work that do not love it. To those who do it is better than play—it is religion.—J. H. Patterson.

Student Delegate Killed

Auto Crashes Into Tree

Ransom S. Hooker, Jr., 19 years old, son of Dr. and Mrs. Ransom S. Hooker of 175 East 71st street, New York, was instantly killed at Simsbury, Conn., last Sunday evening, and three of his companions were seriously injured when their automobile skidded on the icy road. Hooker was driving and the car became unmanageable when it struck the ice. The rear wheels swerved across the road, and the car overturned and crashed into a large elm tree by the roadside. Hooker's neck was broken and he died instantly. Theodore Burbank, 19, of Ridgewood, N. J., Kurt Muser, 19, also of Ridgewood, and Robert B. Fulton, 19, of Rockport, Ill., who were with him, were badly bruised and cut by glass. The four young men, students at Yale University, were returning from the weekend conference of the student Y. M. C. A. held in the Northfield Hotel Saturday and Sunday.

South Church Notes

In recognition of Lincoln's birthday, in the Church school, Mr. Conner told the story of the little girl, Grace Bedell, who had seen the picture of Lincoln with a shaved face, which his campaign managers had printed in great numbers, and who wrote him a letter suggesting that a beard would become him. Mr. Lincoln took the suggestion kindly and complied with it. The woman who was the little girl, now Mrs. Billings, the wife of a banker in Delphos, Kansas, was living a few years ago, and may be now. Her picture, in Mr. Conner's possession, was shown to the children. A public supper will be served in the vestry of this church this (Friday) evening at 8:30 o'clock, the proceeds of which will be for the work of the Women's Alliance. The subject of the discourse next Sunday will be, "The Meaning of Christian Discipleship."

Guests at The Northfield

The following are among the guests at The Northfield: Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Burr and three children of Belmont, Mass.; Miss Edna Willis, Dorchester, Mass.; Mrs. Freeman C. Howes, Newton, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Short, Allston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. James Young, Jr., Salem, Mass.; Miss Julia Lubit and Miss Sarah Lubit, Dorchester, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. John J. MacKay, New York city; Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Taylor, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Mrs. T. H. Groves and two children, Malden, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Fleming and daughter, West Roxbury, Mass.; Rev. Albion C. Ockenden, Northampton, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Newhall, Brighton, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Will S. Fuller, Brighton, Mass.; Mrs. James T. Knowles, West Newton, Mass.; Miss Susie F. Jordan, Boston, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Lester R. Dingwell and daughter, West Roxbury, Mass.; Miss Mary R. Bogan, Providence, R. I.; Miss Elsie M. Eckman, Roxbury, Mass.; Miss Evelyn B. Cook, Roxbury, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Musgrave and two children, Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. N. C. Young and Miss K. V. Young, Belmont, Mass.

Coming Events in Northfield

If officers or members of local organizations or committees will send in dates of their functions well in advance, we will be glad to print them in this column, without charge.

The Board of Selectmen meet regularly the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

American Legion meeting, Town Hall, last Friday in every month.

American Legion Auxiliary—Regular meeting first Tuesday of each month in the Legion room of the Town hall.

North Church, Sunday School Faculty, second Monday in month, 6 p. m.

Northfield Historical Society, First Tuesday in December, March, June and September.

Tuesday, Feb. 18, 6:30 p. m.—Brotherhood meeting, Congregational Church. Speakers at 7:45, upstairs, Orville S. Poland, attorney for the Anti-Saloon League of New York.

Feb. 18—Meeting of Mohawk District, S. of U. V. in Town hall.

Friday, Feb. 21, 6:30 p. m.—Berean Class gives Colonial entertainment to Mr. Morgan's Bible Class in Vestry of Congregational Church.

Feb. 22—"Fixing It for Father," play by the Fortnightly club, Town hall, 8 o'clock.
March 4—S. of U. V. Annual Instruction, Grange hall.
March 7—Town Hall, Community club dance.

Plan to Plant

By R. J. Graves, Chief Surgeon

It seems to me that you good people must by now be tired of reading so much about how to keep your blood pressure down and your abdomens up. So I think I'll give you a bit of a rest and instead of trying to make you healthier I'll try to help some of you at least to be happier. This state of mind on my part is probably due to the arrival of the new seed and bulb catalogues and the early incubation stages of an attack of spring fever.

Now to one who doesn't care for a garden, and strange as it may seem to most of us, there are such blighted souls, seed catalogues and the like are just so much trash. It is true that they may properly be called grown-ups' fairy tales, but to many they supply some of the most delightful winter reading to be had. It's time again to begin planning the garden you've dreamed of and to select what you're going to have in it. Or if you haven't wanted one I'm sure your wife has and you ought to help her out. Perhaps you'll get the bug, too. You know it often happens that there's only one gardener in a family, sometimes male, sometimes female; in fact, gardeners don't often seem to mate. Apparently the gardener hopes to reform or infect, whichever you like, the other half of the family and so enlarge the clan.

Be that as it may, get busy. If you already have a garden you are pretty sure to want to change some of the beds, plan new color combinations and try out some of the flowers you saw on your vacation last summer, or grow those fancy vegetables you looked longingly at at the fair.

If you haven't any land, you have windows, and window boxes are lots of fun, for you can have something entirely new each year and compete with your neighbors just as wholeheartedly as with a hundred foot border. Only you have to be more careful since your eggs are in a smaller basket and are more easily broken.

If you want flowers you can have them, if you want vegetables you can have them too, if you have the land, but if you want either of them badly enough you'll get them. You may not believe it, but golf, fishing, baseball or anything of that sort isn't in it when it comes to the joy of growing things. As for the physical and mental good to be got out of it, you've no idea how much there is until you try. Really the only objection that I know of to gardening is that it is not very sociable, but a lot of us have to talk so much during the day that mud worms are about as garrulous folk as we want to associate with when it comes night.

Lead Us To 'Em

Talk about the wonders of radio, gliders, zepp and subs—why, they're not in it these days.

A recent advertisement announces that California and Arizona are producing grapefruit that are practically seedless, free from thick, bitter core, more tang and higher flavor, meat firm though juicy and tender, easier to peel and separate, and may be spooned from the shell without the splash common to ordinary grapefruit.

Imagine eating a grapefruit that will not squirt in your eye, splotch your new Christmas tie and smear all over your shirt front. If any reader can grapefruit that acknowledges California or Arizona as its birthplace, the editor will appreciate half of it for tomorrow's breakfast and will then be able to make a speech before the Ladies' Aid without wondering whether his shirt is white or mottled.

A thought is an idea in transit.—Pythagoras.

Fashions for the Smart Woman



PARTY FROCK

The little girl, too, when she dresses up, draws upon the inspiration offered by the newest evening frocks. Like big sister, she has her tiers of flounces. In this model, just to be particularly in style, she places the flounces so that they curve smartly upward at one side. The little frock is made with extended shoulders, to suggest sleeves—a new note in the mode for young fashionables. The jabot at the left side ripples downward gracefully. A bow at the shoulder and one at the hips shows that the little girl knows the importance of bows.

Pictorial Printed Pattern No. 4756. Sizes 10 to 17, 35 cents.

New England's Progress

One person is added to New England's population every four and two-thirds minute, according to recent statistics.

The average New Englander's income increased 14 per cent between 1919 and 1926, while the per capita income for the country as a whole rose 3 per cent. In New England more families pay income taxes, more homes have telephones, more homes are wired for electricity, and more persons have savings accounts per 100 than in the United States as a whole. These and other facts disclosed by research have just been compiled by the New England Council's Research Committee in a folder entitled, "The People of New England." The folder is being distributed by the Council and business firms and organizations are also ordering hundreds of copies for distribution to their customers and members.

The survey shows that while New England comprises only 2 per cent of the area of the country, it contains 7 per cent of the country's wealth. In the three-year period, 1925-1928, New England's population increased at the rate of 312 a day, or 342,474 in three years, bringing the total up to 8,276,000.

The survey shows a gain of 116 in the per capita wealth of New England between 1921 and 1927, whereas there was a loss of \$45 in the same figure for the nation at large in the same period.

Over six and one-half billion dollars represents the annual income of New England, or roughly, 9 per cent of the country's total. Manufacturing is the largest single source of this income, being responsible for about one-third. Factory workers are receiving an average wage 14 per cent greater than that received in 1919, which in round figures amounts to an increase of about \$146 a year. The individual bank deposits represent 13 1/2 per cent of the total such deposits of the country, amounting in 1929 to over six and one-third billion dollars. Fourteen per cent of the country's savings deposits are in New England and they deposit over 16 per cent of the country's total savings. Similarly, New Englanders have more than their share of life insurance, 7 per cent of the total population having 7 1-3 per cent of the life insurance written in the United States.

Education is in a position which upholds New England's traditions. There are twice as many schools in a given area in New England as there are in the country as a whole, and the students attend school longer. New England's private schools have over 13 per cent of the enrollment in such schools in the country. The public schools have a total annual enrollment of more than one and one-half million. The college enrollment comprises 8 per cent of the country's total.

Quantities of Amber Found in Baltic Basin

Amber has been mined for hundreds of years in the so-called blue earth of the Baltic basin. It is classified as a fossil resin and geologists believe that several species of pines have had a part in the formation of the amber of the Baltic basin.

Pieces of amber are torn from the sea floor and cast up by the waves. They are collected at ebb tide by searchers who sometimes wade into the sea and with nets attached to long poles drag to the beach the seaweed containing entangled masses of amber. Dredges have also been used.

Lithuanian raw amber is the property of the government. Each finder has to deliver the pieces to administrators of the state's central depots of amber. Failure to do so leads to a charge of embezzlement.

Amber has found its greatest use in the fashioning of ornaments. Artisans who make necklaces, bracelets and brooches turn the amber on a lathe and polish it with whiting and water, or with stone and oil, the final luster being imparted by friction with flannel.—New York Times.

When Armies Meet in Battle on Chessboard

The principles of chess are based on the struggle of every-day life. It is a battle between two armies of equal strength, fought on a field of 64 squares. Victory usually perches on the more proficient of the two generals in command. In a technical sense, the capture of the opposing king is not permitted, yet when the capture is inevitable, the game is ended. This fact seems to escape the recognition of many players, who direct their entire energies to the capture of pieces or pawns, when consistent play would indicate an easy road to victory through the medium of a checkmate. The temptation to proceed with the attack before all the pawns are in the field is a great one, but such premature attacks are usually abortive and frequently result in disaster. Chess literature abounds in examples of games in which disaster and defeat were a direct consequence of the failure to direct properly one or another of the pieces.—Exchange.

Blowing Hot and Cold

Doctor Slosson says that heat is measured as time is measured, only by its loss. When you blow through nearly closed lips the breath is expelled so rapidly that passing over the hand it cools it by evaporating the perspiration from the skin, whereas when you breathe upon it more gently from the open mouth the hand is surrounded by the warm air, and hence feels hot. If a thermometer were used instead of the hand, you would find that the effect in the two cases is the same, or often the reverse, because the thermometer has no moist skin and registers the actual temperature instead of merely changes of temperature.

College Students Earn Millions

College students, according to an article in the New York Times, have opened up a wide field of odd jobs that were either unknown or carried a stigma to the collection of a generation ago, according to a survey just issued through the National Student Federation. Employment records of 763 colleges and universities in this country reveal that 48 per cent of the men and 23 per cent of the women are earning all or part of their expenses. More than 200 types of employment were listed by the investigators, who found that \$26,000,000 was earned by students of both sexes between July, 1927, and July, 1928.

Odd jobs in connection with automobiles claim thousands of students, who apparently acquire the necessary experience driving and repairing second-hand cars of their own. Some of them work all night and sleep between classes. Those who are not proficient mechanics find work washing and greasing the cars.

Many students turn the present widespread interest in athletics and parlor games to their advantage, giving lessons in bridge, golf, tennis, chess, swimming, ping pong and music, among other pastimes. Others tutor children in most of the subjects which make up the elementary and high school curriculum.

Some who become proficient in various phases of parlor entertainment in fraternity houses have turned their talents into money by entertaining and serving as masters of ceremony at parties, dinners and dances.

The investigators also found students employed in jazz bands, theatre orchestras and in some cases with concert and symphony orchestras.

Office jobs, specialty selling, printing and publishing, public service or employment agency work and hotel jobs claim the bulk of the students. In their desire to be self-sufficient, the girls do not scorn dish-washing, waiting on tables and house cleaning, baby tending, laundering and mending and related odd jobs.

The women face much greater difficulties in finding employment, but they are rapidly breaking down traditional barriers. Only about 2 per cent of college women are entirely self-supporting, while the percentage of men earning all their expenses is about three times as great.

To balance this discrepancy, students in 64 women's colleges receive annually more than \$1,000,000 in scholarships.

Pruning Demonstration

Professor Thies and County Agent Putnam will be at the Severance orchard, Leyden, north of Center school, at 10:30 Friday morning, Feb. 21, to advise on pruning this orchard.

The orchard was fertilized in 1929 with nitrate and the result in growth and set of fruit buds is worth the study of any fruit grower. At 1:30 p. m. there will be a demonstration at the Shearer orchard, East Colrain.

Those fruit growers who attended the annual meeting of the Franklin County Fruit Association heard Fred Cole explain the relation of pruning to effective spraying. At this orchard, Professor Thies will demonstrate how to prune to assist in efficient spraying. These trees will be checked with unpruned trees in the fall for cleanliness and quality of crop, as well as yield. This will be of interest to every fruit grower who is trying to get good quality in his crops. Everyone invited.

Fireman, Save My Barn!

The firemen of a number of Pennsylvania towns have told the farmers of the surrounding country districts that if they want their barns or homes saved from the flames, there must be an adequate water supply. Rural property owners are being advised to pump small streams or blast ponds to hold water for use in quenching possible fires. Lacking the required water, only such property as may be protected by chemical apparatus can be saved.

As a result of the warning, numbers of farmers are using dynamite to deepen streams at spots or are using the explosives to create small reservoirs. It is further pointed out that the artificial ponds should be as near as possible to farm buildings, in order not to require more hose than is ordinarily carried by the fire "pumps" of the departments.

Diet of Lions

Lions in their native habits prey largely upon young antelopes, zebras, buffalos, giraffes and other vegetation-eating animals. For this reason it is often stated that the lion will not eat the flesh of carnivorous or flesh-eating creatures. The fact seems to be that lions will eat the flesh of any animal recently killed, such as animals left by humans. Certainly lions in captivity are not particular about the kind of flesh they eat. There is also abundant proof that the king of beasts will occasionally attack and eat human beings. Dr. W. Held Blair, in his book "In the Zoo," tells of two man-eating lions in Africa which carried off 18 men employed in building the Uganda railway.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Small Potatoes

The late Haley Fluke of Insurance fame said one evening in a Y. M. C. A. address in Brooklyn:

"It pays big business to be liberal. To save a dollar in a mean small way signifies the loss of hundreds of dollars in good will."

"Whenever a mean, small economy is proposed to me I tell the anecdote about the Scotchman who went into a barber shop and said:

"'Hoo much for a haircut?'
"Forty cents, sir," said the barber.
"Hoo much for a shave?"
"Twenty cents."
"Shave mah head!"

NEW FARM ENGINE HAS A "BUILT-IN" HEATER FOR WATER

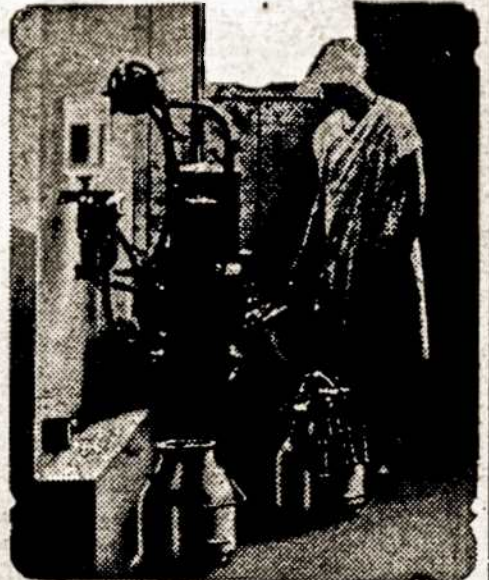
Running of Engine Furnishes Water for Washing Milking Utensils.

A gasoline engine with a "built-in" heater that heats water for washing the milker while it runs the milking machine or performs other tasks, is a new development in dairy farming.

The engine differs from the usual type of farm engine in that it is patterned after the modern automobile engine, according to the De Laval Bureau of Dairying. Extremely simple in construction, the engine is about as fool-proof as a piece of mechanism can be, and capable of being run by anyone without the slightest mechanical knowledge. An efficient magnet delivers a hot flaming spark at all speeds, a carburetor of novel design makes for starting ease in any weather, and an automatic governor control makes attention or manipulation on the part of the operator almost unnecessary.

Water Heater Is Built In.

But the unique feature of this engine, and one sure to be appreciated by the man who uses the milking machine, is the water heater built right into the engine. This consists of a four and a half-gallon tank which is connected to the cylinder water jacket of the engine. When the engine is being run, the water used to cool the



Farm housewife drawing water from built-in water heater in new type of farm engine.

engine circulates through and around the water jacket and heater tank and becomes heated to a temperature high enough for use in washing the milker or other dairy utensils. This takes place without mechanical assistance, and the result of thermo-siphonic action—warmest water rising to the top—the very same principle used in auto radiators. A convenient drain cock at the bottom of the water heater enables the water to be easily drawn into a pail.

The economy and convenience of this water heater will appeal greatly to every dairy farmer, according to the De Laval Bureau. It makes for cleaner milk because it makes easy the cleaning of the milking equipment after each milking. The fact that there is a sufficient supply of hot water on hand for use immediately after milking also saves labor by reducing the time required to thoroughly wash the milker. The bother and expense of heating water on the kitchen stove or some other place is eliminated, and the water has no chance to cool off because it does not have to be carried far, the engine necessarily being located close to where the milking is done. And all this—and this is probably the best feature of the heater—is accomplished without any added expense because the water is automatically heated during the period in which the engine runs the milking machine.

Has Other Uses, Too.

After it has been used for milking, the engine can be run to operate the cream separator, the churn, the farm lighting plant or any other equipment coming within power range. Tests have shown that the operation of the engine is so smooth and its governor control so definite that when used to drive a lighting plant not the slightest flicker is noticeable.

TRACE BIG CREAM LOSS TO SEPARATOR

Practically any farmer can have his separator tested by merely saving the skim milk, adding the bowl flushings to it, and having the can of skim milk re-skimmed with a new, high-class separator of known dependability. In order to emphasize the universal necessity of "checking up" on every kind of separator, over 1,000 public demonstrations were made during the past three years by De Laval-trained dairymen. Before audiences totaling 100,000 farmers, the skim milk from some cream separator in use in the community was re-skimmed with a new, dependable machine. The cream recovered in this manner was weighed and tested and a check obtained for the amount of butterfat recovered from the skim milk. Last year, in 623 tests, an average of 9.2 gallons of skim milk was re-skimmed at each test. An average of 8.6 pounds of cream was recovered, worth 21.8 cents at prevailing prices. This means an average loss of over \$70.00 per year for all the separators from which skim milk was obtained,

IN OBSERVANCE OF Washington's Birthday

the majority of our stores will be closed all day Saturday, February 22, but will remain open Friday evening, February 21.

RETAIL MERCHANTS COMMITTEE Brattleboro Chamber of Commerce

AVOL

Thousands of prescriptions for this remarkable formula were filled by druggists last year; over 20,000 physicians, dentists and welfare nurses recommend and endorse A-Vol as a harmless, safe, rapid relief for pain, depression, fever, cold, flu.

Contains No Aspirin or Other Heart Depressants

Headaches! Colds! Neuralgia! Dental Pain!

Untimely End to Lives of Brave Adventurers

It is remarkable how few of the eminent men of the discoverers and conquerors of America died in peace. Columbus died broken-hearted, Roldin and Bobadilla were drowned, Ovando was harshly superseded, Las Casas sought refuge in a cow, Ojeda died in extreme poverty, Enciso was persecuted by his own men, Nicuesa perished miserably by the cruelty of his party, Vasco Nunez de Balboa was disgracefully beheaded, Narvaez was imprisoned in a tropical dungeon, and afterward died of hardship, Cortes was dishonored, Alvarado was destroyed in ambush, Almagro was garroted, Pizarro was murdered, and his four brothers cut off, and there was no end to the assassinations and executions of the secondary chiefs among the energetic and daring adventurers.

No Positive Knowledge of Waterspouts' Causes

Waterspouts are masses of vapor suspended in the lower layers of the atmosphere which they traverse, and endowed with a gyration, or spinning motion, rapid enough to uproot trees, upset houses and break and destroy everything with which they come in contact. When they take place at sea they present a curious phenomenon. The water is disturbed and rises in the form of an inverted cone. Two cones unite and form a continuous column from the sea to the clouds which are called waterspouts. The origin is not positively known. One assumption is that they are due principally to two opposing winds which pass by the side of each other, or to a very high wind which prevails in the higher regions of the atmosphere. Another theory ascribes waterspouts to an electric origin.

More Fish in the Menu — Less Work at Meals

By JOSEPHINE B. GIBSON
Director, Home Economics Dept.,
H. J. Heinz Company

FISH is a valuable body-building food, and wise cooks give it a definite place in the every-day diet.

To be palatable, with full appeal of flavor, fish requires careful and unusual seasoning. The skillful use of a small amount of tomato ketchup or chili sauce, a few drops of onion juice, or perhaps a dash of Worcestershire sauce, takes fish out of the realm of commonplace foods and makes it an unusually attractive dish.

The following recipes show how truly delicious, yet easily and quickly prepared, fish may be:

Halibut Creole

2 lbs. halibut; 1/4 cup tomato ketchup; 1 tablespoon onion juice; 2 tablespoons butter; 2 tablespoons flour; salt and pepper.

Place the ketchup, water and onion juice in a pan and heat to boiling point. Mix butter and flour together, and stir into the sauce. When it boils, season with salt and pepper, and cook for several minutes. Pour boiling water into a deep pan to a depth of one-half inch. Lay fish in it for one minute, skin side down. Remove from water and take off skin. Place in a well buttered pan, and season with salt and pepper. Top with slices of pickle, and pour half the tomato sauce over the fish. Bake 30 to 45 minutes, basting with remaining tomato sauce. Garnish with parsley and serve the fish surrounded with sauce from the baking pan.

Tuna Fish with Pickle Sauce

1 cup canned (or cooked) tuna fish; 2 tablespoons butter; 2 tablespoons flour; 1/4 teaspoon salt; 1 1/2 cups milk; 3 tablespoons chopped sweet pickle; paprika; 1 tablespoon minced parsley; dash of Worcestershire sauce.

Steam fish over hot water until heated. Melt butter in saucepan, add flour and salt, then gradually add milk. Cook until thick and add the chopped pickle. Place fish on platter, pour sauce over it, and sprinkle with paprika and parsley.

Old-Fashioned Salmon Fritters
2 cups canned salmon; 1 teaspoon mayonnaise; 1 teaspoon pure cider vinegar; 1 cup flour; 1 1/2 teaspoons baking powder; 1 1/2 teaspoons salt; 1 egg; 2/3 cup milk.

Flake the salmon, and add the mayonnaise and vinegar. Then sift the flour with the salt and baking powder, and add the beaten egg and milk. Thoroughly mix this batter with the salmon.



Drop from a spoon into deep fat, and fry to a light brown. These are especially good with chili sauce, tomato ketchup, or Worcestershire sauce.

Salmon or Tunafish Au Gratin

1 cup canned salmon or tuna fish; 2 tablespoons pure cider vinegar; 1/4 cup bread-crumbs; 1 cup drawn-butter sauce; Salt and pepper.

Chop the fish. Add the drawn-butter sauce, pure cider vinegar, salt and pepper, and mix well. Place in a buttered baking dish and cover with bread-crumbs. Brown in a moderate oven. Serve on a platter garnished with stuffed Spanish olives, slices of lemon, and parsley.

Drawn-Butter Sauce

1/4 cup flour; 1 pint boiling water; 1/3 cup butter; 1/4 teaspoon salt.

Melt two-thirds of the butter in a double boiler, and add the flour and salt which have been sifted together. Slowly pour in the boiling water, and cook until smooth and thick. Stir constantly to prevent lumps. Remove from the fire and stir in the rest of the butter.

A Conference Called

At the request of the Federal Farm Board, the New England Council has called a New England-wide conference of agricultural leaders, to be held Monday, Feb. 24, at 10 a. m. in the Hotel Statler, Boston. The purpose is to work out with members of the Federal Farm Board who will be present plans and methods of procedure for the study of farm co-operatives in New England soon to be made by the Farm Board. About 50 agricultural leaders will be present.

The conference resulted from a series of meetings between members of the New England Council's Agricultural Committee and officials of the Federal Farm Board, at which methods by which New England agriculture may benefit from the provisions of the Farm Marketing Act were discussed. The Federal Farm Board, organized under the act, has recognized that the problems of co-operative marketing in the northeastern States differ from those confronting similar associations in sections of the country devoted to the production of staple crops. The board recently authorized a study of the local co-operative associations of 12 northeastern States and has appropriated \$30,000 to aid in financing this study. The States included are the New England States and New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia.

The New England Council's Agricultural Committee, of which Harry R. Lewis, State Commissioner of Agriculture for Rhode Island, is chairman, will co-operate in carrying out the study. State agricultural colleges will perform field work and collate data, and the several State Departments of Agriculture will study the degree to which New England co-operatives conform with the terms of the Farm Marketing Act. The Federal Farm Board, it is expected, will organize a corps of economists who will visit co-operative associations to study personally their operations. Details of the methods for putting these general plans into effect, as far as New England is concerned, will be worked out at the Feb. 24 conference.

President Redfield Proctor of the New England Council has issued invitations for the conference Feb. 24 to the six New England Governors and to the six commissioners of agriculture, the chiefs of the State Marketing Bureaus, the presidents and deans of the State Agricultural colleges, the directors of State experiment stations and directors of Agricultural Extension Services. Representatives of the New England Council and members of the Federal Farm Board will be present.

The objectives of the board's study, the results of which are expected to be available on or before July 1, are set forth by the board as follows:

First, to determine the type of business of the many scattered local co-operatives in these States as the basis for the establishment of sound regional co-operatives.

Second, to obtain detailed information concerning the volume of business, financial condition and costs of operation of each co-operative.

Third, to provide the basis for effective extension work by the various States with these co-operatives.

Fourth, to find out which, if any, of these co-operatives are not organized in accordance with the provisions of the Capper-Volstead Act.

Fifth, to indicate to the people of these States that the Federal Farm Board is interested in their peculiar co-operative problems and that it is anxious to assist in the solution of these problems.

Sixth, to enable the Division of Co-operative Marketing of the Federal Farm Board to correct and bring up to date its records of co-operative associations in these States.

The result of the study will be used by the Federal Farm Board and will be available to New England departments of agriculture, agricultural colleges and other interested agricultural leaders. The survey, it is expected, will definitely point the way as to how New England agriculture may benefit, through the Farm Board, from the recent Federal farm legislation.

How Do You Handle Your Clock?

With proper care the life of the ordinary clock can be extended indefinitely. It is not generally realized that the position of the clock is an important consideration. If it stands on a mantelpiece, table or other base, care must be taken that the support be firm and free from vibration. In many city houses vibrations can be attributed to the passing of trains, by heavy traffic or by machinery in the basements of the buildings. There is often a certain position on the walls which is especially subject to such vibrations. In selecting a position for a valuable clock, it will be well to consult one's jeweler to insure the best results.

When a clock is set up it should be as free as possible from any disturbance. In the regular cleaning of the room, care should be taken not to disturb the clock by knocking it or jarring it in any way. A careless housemaid may move the clock, so that it will be thrown slightly out of balance, with unfortunate results to its time-keeping qualities. A clock should be wound slowly at regular intervals. In inserting the key to wind it, care should be taken not to jar the clock or move it however slightly from its accustomed position. It is a good plan to have all the clocks in one's home examined at regular intervals by a competent clock maker, who will clean them when necessary and anticipate a possible breakage. Most clock owners allow their timepieces to run alone for years without the slightest attention, until they actually break down from wear and tear. With proper attention, a good, modern clock should last for years, and become a Kenneth Fales and Son.

There were 13 in the group at the present. Lucien Leland and Rev. Johnson A. Haines received leaders' medals.

WEED OUT POOR COWS TO CHECK BUTTER SURPLUS

Use of More Dairy Products by Farmers Would Boost Butterfat Prices.

Use of more of their own products by dairymen and their families, immediate weeding out of the two poorest producers among every eighteen "cream" cows, and the application of newer farm production methods to the dairy business, are the "three points" of the remedy suggested by the De Laval Bureau of Dairying to overcome the surplus butter situation which today confronts the dairy industry.

The immediate cause of the situation is the presence in the nation's cold storage warehouses of approximately 40,000,000 more pounds of butter than is considered normal. This surplus is being reflected in the price of butter, which in turn is having its effect on the price received by the farmer for his butterfat.

Dairy Profits Steady.
"Of all the branches of agriculture," says the De Laval Bureau, "dairying is one of the steadiest, year after year. Wherever good farm management is used profits are notably constant. Occasionally, however, a factor like the 40,632,000 more pounds of butter in storage this year over the same period last year, is causing some farmers to believe that the dairy business is being overdone. This need never be the case since the dairy farmer himself can wield a powerful influence on a number of factors affecting the production and cost of dairy products."

"Forty million extra pounds of butter seems a huge amount, but the people living on farms alone could consume this amount in less than six weeks by merely eating the amount of butter recommended for health's sake by the National Dairy Council and advised by nutrition authorities—two pounds per person per month. At this same rate of consumption farm folks themselves in another eleven weeks would consume all of the butter in storage and not leave a single pound for trade."

Weed Out Boarders.

"But perhaps the most effective measure dairymen hold in their own hands is cutting down the number of milk cows to those which are profitable producers. There are approximately 10,000,000 cows in the United States that are kept for the production of butterfat. Of this number of 'cream' cows, almost 500,000 are out and out money losers. They not only represent a loss of feed to their owners but at present produce just enough butterfat to create an excess supply and force down market prices. The disposal of one out of every eighteen of these 10,000,000 cream cows, or better still, the weeding out of the two poorest producers among every eighteen cows, will automatically prevent any excess storage stock over normal. There has never been a more favorable time for culling out the money-losers and selling them for beef, which is now bringing good prices."

"The temporary accumulation of butter in storage was undoubtedly the cause of the drop in the price paid for butterfat. But for every cent drop in price an equal amount could be saved through better feeding. Raising as much low-cost, high-protein feed on the farm as possible is a commendable practice that works toward this end. Another is for every farm, whether selling whole milk or not, to separate enough cream for home use and provide skim milk for feeding calves, hogs and poultry."

Purifying Public Water

The first noteworthy movement in this country for the purification of a public water supply was made in 1806, according to the New York Health Department, when St. Louis sent James P. Kirkwood to Europe to investigate the methods practiced there. On his return Kirkwood made an elaborate report that water engineers still regard as a classic. In 1872, about five years after Kirkwood's death, a plant was built at Poughkeepsie in accordance with his plans. This was the first practical attempt at purification of a municipal water supply in America.

Unrepose Prose

If a cat doth meet a cat upon a garden wall, and if a cat doth greet a cat, O need they both to squall? Every Tommy has his Tabby waiting on the wall, and yet he welcomes her approach by an unearthly yowl. And if a kitten wish to court upon the garden wall, why don't he sit and sweetly smile, and not stand up and bawl, and lift his precious back up high and show his teeth and moan, as if 'twere colic more than love that made that fellow groan!—Pathfinder Magazine.

Simple

The other day a man, hitherto without a spot on his character, inquired, with well-feigned innocence: "How can five persons divide five eggs so that each man will receive one and still one remain in the dish?" After the company went all but distracted in the mazes of this proposition, the fellow meekly said: "One takes the dish with the egg."—had

IN JAMAICA



Home, Sweet Home, in Rural Jamaica.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

THE fertility of rural Jamaica affords such abundant food for slight exertion, and the mild climate requires so little shelter, that this area is a typical region of little work and much rest.

The Jamaica negro can exist and subsist with slight exertion—and he does. In the rural sea-level districts in particular there is no need for steady exertion the year round.

House rent demands no place, generally speaking, in the rural dwelling Jamaican black's budget. He can build his own home of heavy grass and thatch it with banana leaves, or he can make it of mud and thatch, with cobbled floor. The more prosperous among the natives build wood houses out of old packing cases, scraps of cast-off corrugated roofing, flattened kerosene-can tin, and the like. Tropical vines soon hide the patchwork, for Dame Nature is a great healer of scars.

Nor is clothing a pressing problem with the rural blacks. The children may run naked during the tender years. The womenfolk dress in cotton gowns, which they wear as long as there is a piece left, barring Sundays, when they appear neatly and becomingly attired, and those occasions when they go into the city to market. The men wear long cotton drawers or the remnants of trousering, shady shirts, and battered, frayed straw hats; but, in good sooth, who cares?

Now and then in passing along the roads one has a flash of a turbaned figure of the East, or his shy woman-kind in head scarf with silver ornaments on arm and ankle and now and then a nose jewel, giving a touch of oriental atmosphere to the mellow scenery.

Earned Money in Panama.

The building of the Panama canal afforded the Jamaican negro an opportunity to earn some money, and at the same time to see what he thought was quite a bit of the world. During the construction period almost every ship that sailed from Kingston to Colon had its quota of workmen bound for the Canal Zone.

On the whole, the rural Jamaican negro is a likable individual; quite as irresponsible as a child, usually as much given to exaggeration; indifferent enough to modernity to be picturesque, respectful and retiring enough to be interesting; and one retains pleasant memories of the natives, content to be what they are, and as a class, law-abiding in major matters, however much they may indulge in petty misdeeds.

One may charter a sturdy automobile at a really reasonable price for a tour around the island, leaving Kingston over a road that follows the coast almost its entire length. Presently, at Harbor Head, one comes to the Naval Watering place established by Admiral Vernon, under whom served Lawrence Washington and for whom our shrine on the Potomac, Mount Vernon, was named. The old conduit is still visible.

A little farther on is Albion, one of Jamaica's historic sugar estates, and beyond lie Yallahs and Morant bay, the latter with its reminders and memories of the Rebellion of 1805, in which Gordon essayed to be the John Brown of Jamaica.

Swinging along a road over which you can comfortably make 25 miles on hour isn't a hardship, by any means, especially when the roadway passes through a beautiful country dotted with quaint villages and Old World scenes.

About 40 miles from Kingston, in the parish of St. Thomas, is the little town of Bath, and nearby certain mineral hot springs that are justly famous for their curative properties and made this beautiful spot a gathering place for Jamaican aristocracy as far back as two hundred years.

Port Antonio Worth Seeing.

Beyond, on the eastern extremity of the island, is Manchioneal, the scene of some of the exploits of Scott's "Tom Cringle." And then, as you motor along the foot of the John Crow mountains, past the Blue Hole, which so well deserves its name, eye-filling vistas of unrivaled beauty in the great bays and mountain side are unfolded, and in a very few hours, that all too quickly pass, Port Antonio looms into view, with its splendid two harbors, the westernmost of which is the best in the island.

In 1721 strenuous efforts were made by the Jamaican government to establish a settlement there. Thirty acres

for every white person were offered and five acres for every slave imported, provided some part of each tract should be cultivated. This falling to bring enough immigrants, in 1723 two barrels of beef and one barrel of flour were added as a bonus. Later four barrels of beef and 400 pounds of biscuit, or bread, were offered to each white newcomer, and one barrel of herrings and 400 pounds of bread for each slave.

It is worth while to linger a day or more at Port Antonio to enjoy the glorious scenery and creature comforts with the winter tourists who flock to the charming Titchfield hotel, twin of the Myrtlebank at Kingston; then to head westward along the coast to Annotto bay.

Here Columbus Had to Land.

You ride along past Annotto bay and Port Maria, the center of the north side banana industry, and where an additional annual treasure is gained by a bumper coconut crop, which is, perhaps, reflected in the well-being of both the homes and dress of the native workers; and just ahead lies St. Ann's bay, where "Still there walks the ghost of one that ate his heart in exile here—Don Cristoforo Colon, 400 years ago."

As one stands on the shore at St. Ann's bay and looks out across the Caribbean, he fancies he sees approaching again two weather-beaten, worm-eaten caravels, the Capitana and the Santiago de Palos. They fly the flag of the Great Discoverer.

In June, 1503, he had bidden his last farewell to the mainland of the New World he had added to civilization, and had hoisted his sails for Spain. Passing the Cayman Islands, which he named Las Tortugas, 180 miles off Jamaica, Columbus encountered a great storm. He was forced to run before it. Hoping to find shelter at Jamaica, he finally reached what is now called Dry Harbor. He found no fresh water here, so went on to St. Ann's bay, which he called Puerto Santa Gloria, and there ran his ships on the beach in one of his coves.

Finally the food aboard and that supplemented by the near-by Indians gave out, and after the last ration of biscuit and wine had been issued the admiral's faithful follower, Diego Mendez, started out through the jungle on a trading expedition which netted a scant fare, but enough to keep away starvation, even if not sufficient to appease hunger.

Columbus then called for volunteers to try for Haiti, some 200 miles away, in search of succor. All were silent but the gallant Mendez. He stepped into a small ship's boat and rowed away!

Sickness and Mutiny.

Then sickness and body ills brought despair and mutiny. The brothers Porras (Francisco, captain of the Santiago, and Diego, the accountant) led a revolt in which Juan Sanchez, the pilot Ledesma, barba the gunner, and some fifty others joined.

Though so ill with gout that he could not stand, Columbus endeavored to go out and quell the mutiny, his leg tells us. But his adherents begged that the mutineers be permitted to go. They took most of the scanty stores, the ten canoes and started for Haiti; but, cowards that they were, they gave up the trip after forcing the Indians who accompanied them to swim ashore.

A caravel heaves into sight! Is it the long-looked-for relief sent by Mendez? Alas, no! Only a sorry jest by Ovanda, who sent for Escobar in the hope he would find Columbus dead, and, if not, to tell him there were no ships available to carry them to Spain.

Hearing that Porras and his mutineers were going about making enemies of the natives, Columbus sent the adelantado, Bartolome, either to pacify or to conquer the deserters. Bartolome took 50 loyal men and going against them captured the mutineers. Yet Columbus, with his usual clemency, granted pardon to all except the brothers Porras, whom he kept in chains.

Finally, a full year, after he had landed there, the eyes of the admiral saw another sight—two caravels, one sent by the faithful Mendez, and the other by Ovanda, who had repented his previous sorry attitude.

So it was, on June 23, 1504, after 12 months and 4 days of a wretched, stranded existence at Jamaica, Christopher Columbus sailed home again, never more to look upon the world he had discovered.

BANKERS FIND GROUP BANKING WIDESPREAD

Over 13 Billion Dollars of Bank Assets in Affiliated Systems Numbering 1,850 Members—In Nearly Every State.

Over 1,850 banks with more than thirteen billion dollars in resources are shown to be associated with chain or group banking systems in the United States in facts recently gathered by the Economic Policy Commission of the American Bankers Association. The chairman of the commission, R. S. Hecht of New Orleans, pointed out that the facts indicate that "almost 7½ per cent of our banks and over 18 per cent of our banking resources are in the great net of group or chain banking that now covers almost every part of the country."

The commission's facts comprised chain and group banking affiliations in the broadest sense of the term, the report said. They included those groups in which the controlling element was a particular bank, there being reported 78 instances of this class involving 407 banks and about \$6,473,000,000 in combined banking resources. They included also groups in which a non-banking holding company, not subsidiary to any particular bank, was in control and of this class 28 instances were found, involving 380 banks and nearly \$5,335,000,000 in resources. The report also included groupings in which control was exercised by individual persons and these cases numbered 167, involving 1,071 banks and about \$1,468,000,000 in assets.

The Total Figures

The total was over \$13,275,000,000 in aggregate resources. Some of the systems comprised 50 to 100 banks each. Head offices of the groups were found in all jurisdictions, but nine of the states and the District of Columbia.

"We have not included in these figures," the report says, "banking groups in which a commercial bank, a trust company and an investment house, and sometimes a savings bank, are tied together by some form of stock holdings and operated as complementary elements in an organization rendering complete financial services. We have held that such groups are similar to a departmentalized bank and different in the purposes and operations from a chain or group banking system."

"For purposes of the present report we define chain or group banks as systems in which centralized control, whether corporate or personal and either rigid or informal, directs the operations of two or more complete banks, not functionally complementary, each working on its own capital and under its own personnel and located in one or more cities or states."

Commenting on the question whether the rapid development of chain banking was in the nature of a reaction against restrictions imposed on branch banking by the banking laws in many states the report says that observation does not wholly confirm this theory since chain banking is prevalent in some states where virtually no restriction is imposed on branch banking, as well as in those where the establishment of branch banks is prohibited. It adds:

The Question of Branch Banking

"However the facts do show that anti-branch banking laws have been a factor in some cases, and probably in some sections, in the spread of chain banking. Instances have come to our attention where expansion along chain bank lines has been carried out by state banks whose expansion along branch bank lines was stopped by the passing of state laws prohibiting further branches. Yet whether expansion would have been along branch bank lines if the laws had imposed no barriers, it is impossible to say. There is obviously a well developed banking opinion in some sections that the chain bank method brings to outlying banks the strength and efficiency of a big organization without depriving them of their local individuality and sympathies. In view of the mixed factors noted, we feel it is unsafe to generalize as to what bearing branch banking laws have on chain developments."

"The recent era of rapid chain bank developments has found specific reflection in some state legislative action tending to restrict or control chain or group banking. Also we find a sharp difference of opinion among state bank commissioners who have expressed their sentiments regarding chain banking."

In a foreword to the report, issued in booklet form by the association at its New York City headquarters, Chairman Hecht says that "the Economic Policy Commission does not take a stand in advocacy of or in opposition to this new method of concentrating banking resources through the affiliation of banks into groups and chains, but is simply offering as a fact finding body what we believe is the first complete national picture of this rapidly growing movement."

SCHOOL SAVINGS GROW

A total of 4,222,935 school children participated in school savings banking in the United States during the last school year, depositing \$28,672,496 and rolling up net savings of \$10,539,928, bringing total bank balances now credited to this movement to above 50 million dollars, according to the annual report of the Savings Bank division of the American Bankers Association. Schools to the number of 15,597 are enrolled in the plan.

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE NORTHFIELD, MASS.

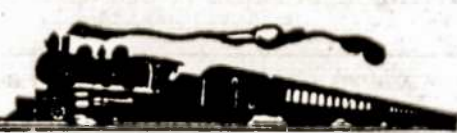
Change of Mails, effective Sept. 29, 1929

MAIL DISTRIBUTED

8:40 a. m.—From all directions.
10:45 a. m.—From all directions.
2:50 p. m.—From all directions

MAILS CLOSE

9:30 a. m.—For all directions
1:40 p. m.—South, East and West.
6:00 p. m.—For all directions.
Rural carriers leave at 10:50 a. m.
Office open 8:00 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.
Holiday hours: 9:30 a. m. to 12:00.
CHARLES F. SLATE, Postmaster.



Boston & Maine R. R.

East Northfield Station

NORTHBOUND TRAINS

DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY)

8:50 A. M. 11:08 A. M.
1:30 P. M. 5:31 P. M. 10:36 P. M.
SUNDAY
8:53 A. M. 1:30 P. M. 10:36 P. M.

SOUTHBOUND TRAINS

DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY)

5:40 A. M. 9:49 A. M.
2:16 P. M. 5:02 P. M. 8:55 P. M.
SUNDAY
5:40 A. M. 5:02 P. M. 8:50 P. M.

NORTHBOUND BUS

DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY)

11:18 A. M. 6:18 P. M.
SUNDAY
11:57 A. M. 6:18 P. M.

SOUTHBOUND BUS

DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY)

7:44 A. M. 2:04 P. M.
SUNDAY
11:39 A. M. 2:14 P. M.

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One of Boston's Newest and finest Hotels
on BOSTON'S COMMONWEALTH AVE.

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200 ROOMS
100 BATHS
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Our genuine engraved forms are Socially Correct

The COMFORTS
you like ~
~you'll find
at **HOTEL WESTMINSTER**

286 homelike rooms with bath... single or en suite \$1.50 to \$12.00. Overlooks Boston's famous Copley Square. Gentlemen's Grill. Main Dining Room... The French Village—three famous sitting rendezvous where prices are moderate and cuisine impeccable. The best dance music in town—Billie Dooley and His Village Artists.
EMILE COULON, Prop.
Make reservations by mail or wire. Tel. KENMORE 5108.

"THE TRI-STATE WEEKLY"

THE NORTHFIELD PRESS

NORTHFIELD ESTABLISHED 1908 MASSACHUSETTS

Published by The Northfield Press Inc., Alfred A. Thresher, President and General Manager.

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We are always glad to receive communications of general interest and usually print them, regardless of our opinions upon the matter. All communications must be written upon one side of the paper only and bear the signature of the writer, not necessarily for publication (although this is desirable) but as an evidence of good faith. Anonymous communications receive no attention in this office.

Copies of current issue are on sale at:—

The Northfield Pharmacy
The Book Store
Buffum's Store
Dunklee's Store
Lyman's News Store
The Book Store
Power's Drug Store
Charles L. Cook

Northfield
East Northfield
South Vernon
Vernon, Vt.
Hinsdale, N. H.
Winchester, N. H.
Winchester, N. H.
Millers Falls

Friday, February 21, 1930

The Brotherhood Meeting

The Brotherhood meeting in the vestry of the Congregational church last Tuesday evening was not up to the high mark of attendance it deserved, but after the supper when the men left the tables for the audience room upstairs, their number was about doubled by the women and others who came in, on invitation, to hear the speaker of the evening, Orville S. Poland, attorney for the New York State Anti-Saloon League and consulting attorney for the league in Massachusetts. Mr. Poland has a very pleasing personality and speaks with a confidence and vigor that holds his audience to the last word. He made it plain that the 18th Amendment became necessary because the drinking of alcohol as a beverage was a social menace. It became markedly a social menace with the transformation of civilization during the past century. We are in a machine age of congested cities and most noticeably an age of speed. Density of population always creates the necessity for government control. The present age demands prohibition. The astounding production of automobiles—their maintenance, fuel and replacements give employment to one person for every seven cars. Here are three million or more persons of whom the public demands sobriety. Seven times as many millions are driving cars, and we know by ample experience the menace of a man at the steering wheel with even one drink inside of him. According to scientific tests, one drink retards responsive action five-sixths of a second—which, at average speed, carries a car forty or fifty feet—and a lot of damage may be done in that distance; hence the one-drink driver is a menace as truly as a fully intoxicated one.

Mr. Poland denies emphatically the claim that there is more drinking now than before prohibition. He sees the difficulty of prohibition enforcement. It arises from appetite and avarice. The appetite of a drinker who is the victim of a drug that destroys his will power and the avarice of the manufacturer and the dealer. With reference to the situation in Massachusetts, it is Mr. Poland's belief that a great many wets will vote with the dries against the repeal of the prohibition enforcement act because of their unwillingness to try the experiment of the "orgy of lawlessness" which the advocates of repeal foresee and admit will follow if repeal results from the referendum.

Did you realize what a tremendous change has come over the world in the last century? My father, if he were living, would be 110 years of age. His father, my grandfather, was born in the American Revolution, the son of a Revolutionary soldier. That old Revolutionary soldier in the first part of the decade trekked across from Massachusetts to Ohio. In 3000 years very little had been achieved. If Abraham had dropped down from the sky and looked over the moving wagon and outfit my grandfather had, Abraham would have found only two things that he didn't know about. First, the printed book; second the gun. Everything else Abraham had in one way or another. Yet if my father, who lived in the fifties and came to Kansas, could come to my house—he died nearly fifty years ago—if he could come to my house, nothing could be understood. He had seen the electric lights as a show. He had read of the telephone in the papers. He had never used or seen one. He wouldn't understand about a wire coming into a house and lighting it and heating it, and making ice—fire and ice coming out of the same wire. He'd be utterly befuddled and befuddled, and all in fifty years. I will be 68 in about two weeks and there have been more things happen in those sixty odd years than at any time since the dawn of time.—William Allen White.

All higher motives, ideals, conceptions, sentiments in a man are of no account if they do not come forward to strengthen him for the better discharge of the duties which devolve upon him in the ordinary affairs of life.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Is Corn "Husked" Or Is It "Shucked"?

By Tom Bodine in the Paris (Missouri) Mercury

We again, as is our habit, arise to dissent. They may "husk" corn in Kansas, Iowa and Illinois, but in the sovereign State of Missouri we "shuck" it.

We came through Cumberland Gap, and the Plymouth idiom has no place in our speech. "Shuck" is both phonetically and descriptively the better word of the two. Its rough syllabancy more clearly conveys the sound resulting when the outer covering is stripped or torn from an ear of Indian maize. It tears upward through the larynx like sound English speech ought to do.

For this reason we are astounded that the national corn-shucking contest at Platte City, Missouri, once the home of Virginia and Kentucky grandees, should be advertised over a nation-wide radio hookup as "corn-husking contest." That's New England talk and we are of the Tidewater and the Blue Grass.

In the idiom the tall, long-flanked men from these delectable regions brought across the river with them, a husk was the hard outer shell of grain and was separated in the milling process—it is called bolting—into bran. Corn bran, a comparatively recent by-product, sells higher today than wheat bran.

Referring to that final authority on standard English, the King James translation of the Holy Bible, we find that the prodigal son had been living on "hushes." That is, he had been eating the hard outer shell of the grain which the hogs had cracked off with their teeth and left on the feeding ground as "chaff." The learned translator did not say he had lived on shucks, because he hadn't done any such thing. There were no shucks in "that country," wherever it was, and he could not have eaten them if there had been.

Census Reports For Absent Families

The 15th decennial census of the United States will be taken during the month of April. The enumeration will be made by a force of about 100,000 enumerators, who will go from house to house and secure the information required for the census. Every person is to be enumerated, as far as possible, at his "usual place of abode," or the place where he usually lives. Where individual members of a family are away from home at the time the census is taken, they will be reported to the enumerator by other members of the family.

For cases where it is known in advance that the whole family will be away from home at that time, special provision has been made by the Director of the Census in the form of an absent schedule, which is to be filled out by some responsible member of the family in advance of the census date and transmitted to the local supervisor of the census. A copy of this schedule can be secured by application to Captain H. L. Deane of Greenfield, Mass., who is the census supervisor for this district.

Families planning to be away during the month of April, leaving the home closed or with no one in charge who is qualified to give the census information to the enumerator, are urged to obtain one of these schedules at once and to fill it out and send it to Captain Deane at the earliest possible date. Or if the house is left in charge of a servant who will be sure to be at home when the enumerator calls, the schedule may be left with such servant for delivery to the enumerator. The information furnished on this schedule will be treated as confidential and will be used only for the tabulation of statistics which will not reveal any information with regard to individuals or families.

Blame Prohibition

In 1919, the total individual deposits in savings banks amounted to over \$13,000,000,000, and in 1928 they had climbed to \$28,500,000,000. Building and Loan Association members jumped from 4,389,326 in 1919 to 11,338,261 in 1927. Insurance policy holders in 1919 numbered 12,768,919, and in 1927 there were 27,127,868.

It seems superfluous to say a single word about this—and we refrain.

Affection can withstand very severe storms of vigor, but not a long polar frost of indifference.—Sir Walter Scott.

Graphic Outlines of History by A. B. FRALINGER



THE INAUGURATION OF WASHINGTON

When Washington was to be inaugurated, a great question arose as to whether it should be public or private. Various other questions came up as to how he should be sworn into office, for, as he was the one to be made. The critics were somewhat displeased with Washington's costume, maintaining that wearing a sword seemed like an emblem of despotic rule.

The knowledge that our service assumes the burden of the entire arrangements, greatly assist those who seek our professional aid.

G. M. Kidder's
Funeral Parlors
Established 1901
TELEPHONES 31-12 31-3
NORTHFIELD, MASS.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

1. What season is it now in Argentina?
2. What Biblical king was a shepherd when a boy?
3. What is the meat of a sheep called?
4. Where is zero degrees latitude?
5. What product is advertised by the slogan, "Good to the last drop"?
6. What is a Mugwump?
7. What animal does ermine come from?
8. In eating meat, should more than one piece be cut at a time?
9. What does P. S. stand for in a letter?
10. What is meant by a gregarious animal?
11. Why are two people sometimes referred to as Damon and Pythias?
12. What are the people from Iowa nicknamed?

War On Insects

An intensive war on insect pests will be conducted by the Boy Scouts of America this year, according to an announcement from their national offices in New York city. When it is considered that the Boy Scouts can enroll a force of nearly 850,000 willing workers and enlist them under adequate leadership for any good cause, the war on pests promises to be of real service to the nation.

The vanguard of the hosts fighting insect pests will be the scouts of the Rural Scout division, boys living on farms and in the rural territory of America. They are spending the winter months in studying the habits of the pests which they are going to try and eliminate—the Japanese beetle, the boll weevil, corn corer, codling moth, and Mediterranean fruit fly. Their purpose is to learn the habits of life of these harmful insects and then determine the best way to fight them.

In the cities, other scouts will work with health authorities in the control of the mosquito and common housefly, by elimination of breeding places and wholesale killing of the pests.

It is a useful service that these boys are planning to do. It is a wonderful organization, this Boy Scout movement, that can mobilize so many willing workers for a good cause. It is of inestimable value to the nation.

It Pays To Advertise

There is a merchant in Nebraska who built up a business amounting to \$300,000 a year in a town of 2500.

He has done it all by advertising. In a statement issued by him, he explains how advertising has made possible this splendid volume of business. It is not likely that every merchant could build a volume of \$300,000, but there is not a merchant who could not increase his volume of business by liberal advertising, well and carefully written.

A merchant can talk to but one customer at a time in his store, but through the medium of an advertisement he can talk to hundreds and even thousands of customers. He can cause them to think of his store when they think of clothing, groceries or shoes—think of it as the place to buy good merchandise at the right prices.

A good advertisement is an invitation to someone who does not trade at your store to come in and give your store a trial.

Children are much nearer the inner truth than we are, for when their instincts are not prevented by the superfluous wisdom of their elders they give themselves up to a full, vigorous activity—theirs is the kingdom of heaven.—Friedrich Froebel.

They shift with summer ease on the coldest morning.

Our electric gear flusher draws out the old grease and chips; flushes the gears with kerosene and leaves the gear case ready for new, clean winter lubricant in just a few minutes.

We charge you only for the new lubricant.

THE MORGAN GARAGE

THE NATION WIDE SERVICE STORE

Shop at Nation-Wide Stores

The manufacturer, the wholesaler, and the retailer are co-operating in order to put quality merchandise on the market at reasonable prices. Take advantage of it.

WEEK OF FEBRUARY 24TH

- Pillsburys Pancake Flour
Family package 33c
Grandma's Molasses
Large can 33c
Don't Forget Nation-Wide Butter
Buy by the Dozen
Golden Bantam Corn
6 cans \$1.59
No. 3 Seive Peas
6 cans \$1.59
Don't Forget Nation-Wide Eggs
Nation-Wide Pure Sugar Mints
1-lb. package 29c
Pillsbury's Health Bran
Package 19c
Don't Forget Nation-Wide Coffee
Sheffield Evaporated Milk
Tall can 9c
Don't Forget Nation-Wide Teas
Ivory Soap
3 medium cakes 21c
Hersheys Baking Chocolate
2 1/2-lb cakes 25c
Cornmeal, Quaker Granulated
1 1/2-lb. package 10c
Assorted Jellies, tumbler 9c
2 tumblers 17c
Thompsons Chocolate Malted
Milk, 1-lb can 47c
Fletcher's Castoria
35c bottle 29c
Pop Corn, Little Buster, 'It Pops'
2 cans 25c

Your Nation-Wide Store is Owned by Your Neighbor—Be Neighborly

OYSTERS FOR EACH WEEK END

F. A. IRISH

"A NATION WIDE STORE"
Northfield, Mass.

LEGAL NOTICE

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

FRANKLIN SS. PROBATE COURT
Case 23809

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of ROSE L. ADAMS, late of Northfield, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Ozzie D. Adams of said Northfield, without giving a surety on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held in Greenfield, in said County of Franklin, on the first Tuesday of March, A. D. 1930, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Northfield Press, a newspaper published in said Northfield, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court.

Witness, FRANCIS NIMS THOMPSON, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this first day of February, in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty.

JOHN C. LEE, Register.

Jobs More Plentiful

The rate of industrial employment has been increasing at the rate of about 3.3 per cent a week since the beginning of January, and the reports received at the White House in Washington indicate that increased activity in the larger industries is taking up all the slack by making jobs for everybody.

There's one sure way to tell whether a fabric will wash. Take a sample home and wash it under real laundering conditions. Also put it in the sun for a few days, covering up one half for later comparison, to see how much it fades.

We Will Put Another Telephone in Your Home for \$2.00

Starting January first, the service charge for connecting residence extension telephones was reduced to \$2.00, irrespective of where you live or of the type of house.

This reduction was made to stimulate the installation of extension telephones and thus increase telephone convenience and comfort in homes.

Perhaps you now have to walk 15 or 20 steps each time your telephone rings—perhaps even up or down a whole flight of stairs. Such steps are unnecessary when you can have an extension telephone on your present line at a cost of about three cents a day.

We shall be glad to tell you all the details and to take your order for one or more extensions if you will call "Business Office."

Call "Business Office" for further information

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

USED CARS

One 1929 Chevrolet Coach (gray), low mileage
One 1929 Chevrolet Coach (blue), many extras, low mileage
One 1929 Chevrolet Sedan (brand new), reduced price
One Ford Touring Car. One Dodge Touring

PAUL G. JORDAN

ALFRED E. HOLTON

Electrician

Northfield, Mass.

Telephone 101

Universal and Hotpoint Electric Ranges

Lamps and Appliances of all kinds.

CHARLES F. PACKARD, GREENFIELD, MASS. INSURANCE

ALL KINDS ALL KINDS

In Old and Reliable Insurance Companies

Both in Stock and Mutual Fire.

CHARLES F. PACKARD 318 Main St., Greenfield Tel. 318-W.
Ask for Reverse Phone Charges to Greenfield when calling Packard.

WHERE ARE FORMER NORTHFIELD RESIDENTS?

Names and addresses, with brief information, are wanted for Tercentenary purposes, of men and women who used to live in and near Northfield.

They are to be invited back to Massachusetts during the summer and given such form of reception as the local committee may arrange for their edification.

All readers of The Northfield Press are invited to make use of the following blank form. The Press will publish the lists as compiled. This plan is to be followed in various parts of the State under the direction of the Old Home Week Association, affiliated with the Tercentenary Conference of City and Town Committees, 9 Park St., at Boston Common. Address all communications to:

A. P. FITT, Chairman,
East Northfield, Mass.

WHERE ARE FORMER NORTHFIELD PEOPLE?

Name

Present Address

When did person leave Northfield?

Indicate main items of interest or accomplishments or present affiliations

Please also indicate local affiliations while here.....

Will you invite this person to Tercentenary?

Or do you prefer to have an invitation sent at your request

from Central Tercentenary headquarters?

Fill out and send to: or ring to prevent jump. Remove and from the fire and stir in the rest of the butter.

Hinsdale, N. H.

HAROLD BRUCE

Correspondent and Advertising Representative of The Northfield Press,

for Hinsdale, N. H.

Tel. 96.

Railroad Time Table

The following is the time of trains on new schedule, taking effect at 12:01, Sunday, Sept. 29, 1929.

DAILY:

NORTH BOUND
Arrives 11:29 a. m. 5:50 p. m.
SOUTH BOUND
Arrives 9:28 a. m. 4:37 p. m.

SUNDAYS:

NORTH BOUND
Arrives 9:12 a. m. 5:15 p. m.
SOUTH BOUND
Arrives 8:28 a. m. 4:37 p. m.

U. S. POST OFFICE

MAILS CLOSE:

FOR THE NORTH
11:10 a. m. 5:30 p. m.
FOR THE SOUTH
9:05 a. m. 4:15 p. m.

NEW BUS SERVICE

Bus service between Brattleboro and Northampton, week days, is as follows:

DAILY:

SOUTH BOUND
7:20 a. m. 1:40 p. m.
NORTH BOUND
SUNDAYS:
SOUTH BOUND
11:20 a. m. 1:50 p. m.
NORTH BOUND
12:20 p. m. 6:40 p. m.

Schools of the town will close today for one week.

Mrs. Harold C. Holland was ill a few days last week.

George H. Pike has bought a new Ford coupe.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer F. Coons visited relatives in Northfield, Mass., Saturday.

Mrs. Leon Campbell is substituting in the fourth grade of school at Winchester.

Mrs. L. N. Stearns entertained the A. B. Club in her Canal street home last Wednesday evening.

The dancing school was held on Thursday evening of this week on account of the school fair.

Miss Lamotte C. Langworthy of Springfield, Mass., was at her home here over the week-end.

The religious drama at the First Congregational church Sunday next will be The Music Master.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Robertson were in New York from Sunday until Thursday of this week.

Dennis Royce of Chesterfield visited at the home of his brother, Henry A. Royce, last Thursday.

William Kilhart and John Mannis, who have been employed in New York and New Jersey, respectively, for some time, have returned to their homes here.

Mrs. Charles Chesney of Boston has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Josephine Boucher, for several days.

Last Monday evening Naomi Chapter, No. 36, O. E. S., served a family supper before the regular meeting. About 45 attended the meeting.

Jesse W. Field has been drawn as a grand juror and Lute A. White and John Smith as petit jurors.

Montville Crafts and Arthur Bergeron left last Thursday for San Diego, Cal., via the southern route.

Misses Marjorie and Priscilla Fay and Ellen Maginnis came to their homes here Friday from Keene high school, where they will remain for one week's vacation.

Miss Rose Helen Jeffords is expected to come to her home here this (Friday) from Simmons College, where she is a student. She comes to attend the senior class fair and entertainment to be held in the Town hall this evening.

Twenty-eight members of Cheshire Mr. and Mrs. Carlton Sutton and two daughters, Jean and Barbara, of Amherst, Mass., were guests Saturday and Sunday in the homes of Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Bruce and Mrs. Gertrude C. Bruce.

Mrs. George Norcross entertained 16 at a Valentine card party in her Main street home last Friday evening. A very enjoyable time was spent. The hostess served luncheon in keeping with St. Valentine's Day.

Mrs. Howard I. Streeter entertained 15 little friends last Wednesday afternoon in observance of the 10th birthday of her daughter, Elizabeth Ann. A birthday cake was served, with other refreshments and games were played. A very enjoyable afternoon was spent by all.

Young People's Sunday was observed at the First Congregational church Sunday morning, Feb. 16. The service was in charge of them, and Miss Barbara Garfield preached the sermon. A special feature of this service was the presentation of Master pioneer medals to those boys who have earned them. This part of the service was conducted by "Uncle" Oscar Elwell.

The Sunday morning service last Sunday, conducted by the young people of the First Congregational church, was very much enjoyed by the audience. The opening was read by Amel Delano, followed by a responsive reading by Roland O'Neal. Miss Barbara Garfield gave the sermon, and took for her subject, Knowing the Right. "Uncle" Oscar Elwell awarded Master medals to Ernest Gould, Kenneth Fales and Bernard Fowler. There were 13 in the group of Pioneers present. Lucien Lerandau and Rev. Johnson A. Haines received leaders' medals.

The Missionary Society of the First Congregational church will meet at the home of Mrs. H. L. Brown this (Friday) afternoon.

Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Winchester, visited the local Odd Fellows' lodge last Monday evening and conferred the first degree on several candidates in a very creditable manner. Following the meeting supper was served.

Mrs. Albert Krumenaker and Miss Elizabeth S. Kimball left Tuesday of this week for New York city, to remain for one week.

Mrs. Mary Enwright returned to Troy, N. H., Sunday, after having spent several weeks here with her sister, Mrs. Nellie A. Scott.

The ladies of the M. E. Church will serve a baked bean dinner in the Town hall dining room Tuesday noon, the day of the annual Town meeting.

Richard Dodge, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Monroe Dodge, injured his neck quite badly last Sunday while at his father's garage. He was taken to the Elliot Community hospital at Keene, where x-ray pictures were taken, and he is now making a satisfactory recovery.

Naomi Chapter, No. 36, O. E. S., held a Valentine party at the Town hall last Thursday evening, Feb. 13. The hall was very attractively decorated under the direction of Mrs. E. Gordon Moyer. Military whist was played from 8 to 10 o'clock, with Mrs. D. P. Welch in charge. The table of players winning the first prize were Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Langworthy, Mrs. Nellie A. Scott and Mrs. Sidna Butler. The consolation gifts were awarded Mr. and Mrs. Harley Sheldon, Leon Campbell and William R. Powers. Refreshments of crab meat salad, rolls, cake and coffee were served with Mrs. LeRoy McGulgan in charge. Dancing was enjoyed from 10 until 12 o'clock, with music by Snow's orchestra of five pieces.

Charles E. Keyou

Charles E. Keyou, well known resident of this town, died in his Main street home this week Monday evening about 10 o'clock, following a long illness. Masonic funeral services were held last Wednesday afternoon and the body was taken to Contoocook, N. H., for burial. Further particulars will be published in next week's Press.

The Woman's Club

The Hinsdale Woman's club met at the home of Mrs. Johnson A. Haines last Tuesday afternoon. The subject for the afternoon's program was Forestry. Mrs. Frank A. Davis presented a very interesting paper on the National Forest Situation. The roll call Famous Trees, was responded to by 11 members. During the social hour, the hostess served a valentine lunch.

High School Fair

Tonight (Friday) the Hinsdale high school will hold its annual entertainment and dance in the Town hall. The proceeds from the event will be added to the Washington trip fund. The three-act royalty play, "The Bride Elect," will be presented by members of the Senior class. This will be followed by dancing until 1 o'clock. Refreshments will be on sale during the evening.

Ashuelot

Wilson Lyman is able to be out after being confined to his home for several days with a dislocation of his shoulder, caused by an auto accident on the Mountain road.

Mrs. Sadie Owens and friend, Wesley Frink, of Ashuelot, N. H., spent Sunday with the former's daughter, Mrs. Wilson Lyman.

West Northfield-South Vernon

Next Sunday the church services will be as follows: 10:45 a. m., sermon by the pastor, Rev. George E. Tyler; church school at 12:05 p. m.; evening service at the Vernon Home at 7 p. m., instead of at the church; mid-week prayer meeting at the Vernon Home Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

On account of the bad weather and travelling conditions, there was no service at the Vernon chapel last Sunday, and the meeting was postponed indefinitely.

Carl Meisner of Yonkers, N. Y., brought his son, Carl, Jr., to the home of his grandparents, Rev. and Mrs. George E. Tyler, Saturday, for a visit. Mr. Meisner returned home.

Rev. and Mrs. Frank H. Leavitt have returned from Melrose, Mass. Mrs. Leavitt has a room at Mrs. Labelle's. Mr. and Mrs. Leavitt are both very ill.

Mrs. Dockham, who lives at the Vernon Home, is very ill with intestinal grip, and grave fears are entertained for her recovery at her advanced age of 81 years. Mrs. Dickinson, another inmate of the Home, is improved so she is up and dressed, but her nurse is still with her.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Farland of Greenfield, Mass., spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Holton.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Gibson held a whist party at their home Tuesday evening.

The thermometer registered 28 degrees below zero Monday morning at the Bruce farm.

The 4-H Club gave its teacher, Miss Clarissa Truesdell, a birthday surprise party after school at Dickinson hall Feb. 14. The girls gave her a bowl and the boys gave her gold fish to put in the bowl. Refreshments of sandwiches and cake were served and all had a good time.

FINDS STATE BANKS WELL SUPERVISED

Bankers Body Sees Less Politics in Banking Departments With Better Facilities in the Hands of the Responsible Officials.

A survey of state banking departments by the State Bank Division, American Bankers Association, discloses a distinct tendency the past five years to take bank supervision out of politics, to increase the discretionary powers of bank commissioners, to lengthen their terms of office, to supply them with adequate forces of qualified examiners and to relieve banking departments of duties foreign to banking, says a recent statement issued by the association.

"We have consistently urged that the office of bank commissioner be a free from partisan politics as the judiciary itself and that it be divorced from all other functions of state government," the statement says. "Further, that his term of office be made more secure and lasting, with sufficient salary and power granted to attract and retain the services of men of outstanding executive ability, courage, resourcefulness and successful banking experience."

"Five years ago the first survey of state banking departments by the division demonstrated the need for improvements. On the basis of data now in hand it is evident that, through the revision of statutes in many states, rapid steps are being taken in the right direction. One by one the states are coming to recognize the primary importance of strong, competent banking departments. The demand for increasing the effectiveness of banking departments is beginning to be met."

How Bank Commissioners Are Chosen

The office of bank commissioner is now operated as an independent department of state government in thirty-four states, the bankers find. In two states the bank commissioner is elected at general elections; in one he is appointed from eligible lists of the civil service and in another, he is selected by the banks. In one state the bankers' association elects a list of five names from which the governor appoints one as superintendent of banks; in another he is appointed by the State Corporation Commission and in another by the State Banking Board.

"Terms of office of bank commissioners have been lengthened in several states during the last five years," the report says. "In 28 states the term is four years, in one, five years, and in three it is six years and in some the term is indefinite. A short term is condemned on the grounds that the commissioner has insufficient time to become thoroughly conversant with his field work. A longer term permits his rendering useful service through capitalizing his experience. Five years ago the average length of service was less than three years, while now it has risen to five years."

Higher Standards Required

"Signs of an awakening to the necessity of making successful banking experience a qualification for bank commissioner are evident. While eleven states report no banking experience necessary, the majority require experience of this sort, ranging from two to five years. Twelve states now have banking boards, with powers ranging from acting in an advisory capacity to full power over all state banks to issue and reject charters."

"A healthy sign is the number of reports which disclose that the commissioners have full power to appoint bank examiners or that these appointments are made from civil service lists. This power is now granted to the commissioner by twenty-seven states. Three require that selection be from civil service lists. Complaints are still made in a few states of political pressure in the appointment of examiners, but the contrary seems to be true in a growing number of states. The most capable commissioner cannot successfully perform his duties unless he is able to command the services of efficient, honest examiners. The safety of depositors is dependent on their work, and their appointment, fitness and compensation are highly important. The number of examiners has increased 25 per cent in the last five years."

BANKERS TO HOLD GREAT CONVENTION

Cleveland, Ohio, has been designated for the 1930 annual convention of the American Bankers Association. This organization, which numbers about 20,000 banks with \$65,000,000,000 in assets, is annually the nation's most important financial event. The attendance ranges between five and ten thousand.

Cleveland is especially significant in the history of the Association's educational traditions since it was in this city, when the organization last met there in the year 1899, that the original resolution was presented looking to the formation of an educational section. This subsequently resulted in the American Institute of Banking in which are now enrolled 35,000 bank men and women engaged in the study of the technical and scientific phases of the business.

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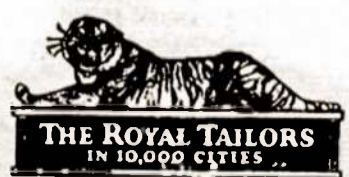
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Push-Button Housekeeping

One of the interesting results of the International Heating and Ventilating Exposition, recently held in Philadelphia, it is said, was a boom in local real estate. Brides and brides-to-be, who hesitated about setting up their own household establishments for fear of scorching the biscuits or letting the furnace go out, were reassured by the practical demonstration of what science has done to liberate the housekeeper from manual labor.

Old King Coal and Mrs. Newlywed, it seems, are no longer on speaking terms. The latter finds her heating problems amply taken care of by the automatically controlled oil-burner, which operates without demanding any attention except an adequate supply of fuel. When the house needs heating the automatic burner starts up by itself, and when the house is sufficiently warm it shuts down by itself. The modern "furnace man" is a thermostat.

Automatic control of cook stoves has developed to the point where food can be placed in the oven and a thermostat will do the rest. Automatic refrigeration keeps the food clean and pure. Automatic machines do the washing. Automatic ironers do the pressing. Automatic ventilators keep the house supplied with clean, fresh air and contribute greatly toward keeping the draperies and rugs spotless. Mechanical cleaning and sweeping devices do the rest without raising dust.

In short, housekeeping is fast becoming fool-proof.

Never leave that till tomorrow, which you can do today.—Franklin.

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Denatured Alcohol

Prohibition enforcement and denatured alcohol have no logical relationship. They are distinct. The Volstead act provides for the manufacture of denatured alcohol. Some persons are evading the law, but denatured alcohol is as necessary a product as sugar, salt, coffee and meat.

Alcohol has today become so closely allied with the subject of prohibition that the mere mention of it either provokes knowing leers or choleric denunciations as the greatest enemy of mankind. It is so closely allied in the public mind with alcohol beverages prohibited by law as to deceive the casual observer as to its vitally important place in his life.

The absence of denatured alcohol which is used for industrial purposes would within a short time plunge civilization into a state of chaos.

If he were to analyze a few facts concerning what industry has done for civilization, the average man would not so readily take for granted the good things of modern civilization and would have a more wholesome respect for the industries which have lifted him out of his earlier crude state.

With denatured alcohol unavailable, communication between peoples, education, entertainment, transaction of business and our very health and welfare would be seriously affected. The modern printing presses of the country would stop and there would be no newspapers, magazines or books. Photography would become an extinct industry. Business would be hard hit and we would enjoy much of the status of ancient peoples.

The radio and the movies, two of our most generally accepted marks of civilization, would pass out of existence. Without expensive and frequently harmful substitutes for alcohol automobiles in a large section of the country could not operate because of the danger of frozen radiators. Motor cars would be crippled until some new kind of finish could be discovered, because color on cars have their basis in lacquer paints, made with denatured alcohol, which, with allied products, require about 12,000,000 gallons annually.

Women's dress would be affected since 5,000,000 gallons of denatured alcohol goes into the making of extensively used artificial silk annually. Furniture in the office and the home would be crude and unattractive, since this branch of industry uses 8,000,000 gallons of this basic product each year. Feminine beauty would suffer, because hundreds of products that affect it could not be produced.

Income Tax Instructions

Although instructions attached to the income tax blanks mailed to taxpayers contain specific information as to who shall file Federal income tax returns, there is still some confusion as to the liability for filing, according to a statement issued by Collector Thomas W. White.

Every single person and every married person not living with husband or wife whose gross income is \$5,000 or over, or whose net income is \$1,500 or over, must file a return. It makes no material difference whether the person is the head of a family or has dependents. A married person whose gross income is \$5,000 or whose net income is at least \$3,500, must also file a return, regardless of whether their personal exemption would offset any taxable income.

The law permits married persons to file separate returns. The exemption may be pro rated between them, but in no case shall the exemption in the aggregate taken by both exceed \$3,500. There is a further exemption of \$400 for each dependent under 18 years of age incapacitated by reason of disability or other cause except unemployment.

Where a wife has no income and the husband files a return, such return is a joint return. Where the wife's income is added to that of the husband and one return is filed, this is also a joint return. No joint return of husband and wife may be filed, however, unless they were living together at the close of the taxable year.

For those whose income is \$5,000 or less, derived principally from salaries, wages and interest, such persons should be reported on Form 1040A. Where income is derived from the sale of realty property, stocks, bonds, etc., such income should be filed on Form 1040.

All remittances should be in the form of check or money order made payable to the Collector of Internal Revenue. Currency should not be sent through the mails.

Die when I may, I want it said of me by those who knew me best, that I always plucked a thistle and planted a flower where I thought a flower would grow.—Abraham Lincoln.

Men are tattooed with their special beliefs like so many South Sea Islanders, but a real human heart with divine love in its beat with the same glow under all the patterns of all earth's thousand tribes.—O. W. Holmes.

Savory Church Suppers That All Will Enjoy

By JOSEPHINE B. GIBSON
Director, Home Economics Dept.,
H. J. Heinz Company

PLANNING meals for a large group of persons, possibly a hundred or more, seems a difficult task to us, for it means thinking in much greater quantities than those to which we are accustomed. Yet church and community suppers require that someone be able to plan menus and estimate carefully the quantity of food needed.

Since these suppers usually are for the purpose of raising money, they should be as simple and inexpensive as possible, while furnishing ample quantities of nourishing and appetizing food. Below will be found two carefully planned menus, with complete recipes and the approximate quantities of food required to serve 150 people. If you will slip these suggestions into your cook book or recipe file, you may find them exceedingly helpful when you are called to serve on the entertainment committee.

Menu I

Baked Ham
Oven Baked Beans, Vegetarian Style
Hot Rolls
Cole Slaw
Fresh Cucumber Relish
Fig or Plum Pudding with Sauce
Coffee

4 hams (10 lbs. each); brown sugar, 5 cups; 3 cups pure cider vinegar; whole cloves; ¼ cup crumbs.

Cook the hams until tender. Peel off the skins, arrange in baking pans, and stick cloves over the surface of the hams. Make a syrup of the brown sugar and pure cider vinegar, and pour over them. Sprinkle with crumbs, and brown in a hot oven.

Baked beans may be purchased, if you do not wish to prepare them, in institutional sized cans, usually termed Number 10 Cans, which hold about a gallon each, and serve from 28 to 30 persons. Therefore, 5 or 6 of these large cans will be sufficient for 150 people.

Cole Slaw

12 lbs. cabbage; 1½ cups chopped pickles; 1½ cups chopped green pepper; 2¼ qts. mayonnaise dressing; ¼ cup pure cider vinegar; ¼ cup sugar; salt, pepper.

Slice the cabbage and let soak in cold water one and one-half hours. Just before serving, drain off the water, mix the cabbage



with the other ingredients, add dressing and serve.

Order a gallon of pickle relish to serve 150. A large can of plum pudding is enough for 12 to 15 people, so for 150 provide one dozen large puddings. Allow 2 rolls to each person, or 300 in all, and three pounds of butter cut in a butter slicer. Four pounds of coffee will be required for this number of people.

Menu II
Beef Loaf
Tomato Sauce
Scalloped Potatoes
Buttered Green Peas
Spanish Queen Olives
Mince Meat Pie
Coffee

23 lbs. chopped meat; 3 qts. bread crumbs; 10 eggs; 2¼ qts. milk; ¼ lb. onions; 6 green peppers; about 8 tablespoons salt; 2 tablespoons Worcestershire Sauce.

Chop the onions and seeded green peppers together quite fine. Add the meat, together with the bread crumbs and salt. Beat the eggs slightly, add the milk and combine with the meat. Add salt to taste, and mix thoroughly. Weigh out into loaf pans which have been well greased, pressing

well into the corners. This quantity makes about 7 five-pound loaves, cutting twenty-four slices each.

Tomato Sauce
2 institutional-size cans cream of tomato soup; 2½ cups flour; 1½ cups fat. Melt fat in a large pan, add flour, and stir until well blended. Add tomato soup, and stir until thick. Cook for several minutes and serve. This makes a delicious tomato sauce and is quickly and easily prepared.

4 to 5 institutional-size cans of peas will be needed, or if ordinary number 2 cans (the size usually purchased for families) are used, 25 cans will be required. Two one-gallon cans of Spanish Queen olives will be sufficient.

Mince Meat Pie: Pastry
9 quarts flour; 10 teaspoons salt; 8 cups lard.

Mix flour and salt. Add lard, and blend thoroughly. Moisten to a dough with cold water, being careful not to use too much. This amount will make 26 pies. Each of these can be cut in 6 pieces, making 156 servings. To fill the pies, 5 or 6 institutional cans or about 14 two-pound jars of mince meat will be needed.



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5. Maxwell House coffee.
6. A person who does not adhere strictly to any political party.
7. The ermine, a kind of weasel.
8. According to the American system, no.
9. Postscript.
10. One that lives with others in flocks or herds.
11. Because they are such friends.
12. Hawkeyes.

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Three quarters of a million dollars in cash or time are spent by American farmers every day in milking the nation's cows.

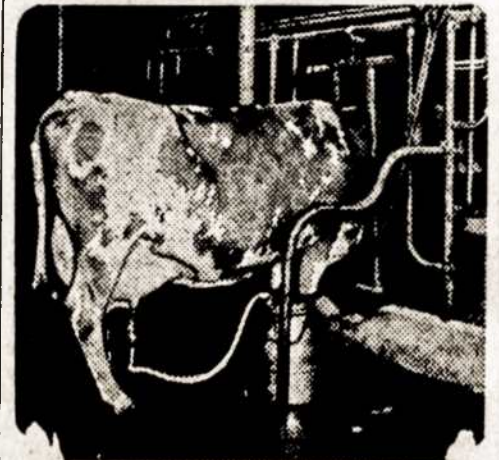
To milk America's 25,000,000 cows by hand requires the time of 2,500,000 people two hours a day, or 5,000,000 hours of human labor each day.

These figures are from computations by experts of the De Laval Bureau of Dairying.

The production of milk and butterfat on the nation's farms constitutes, in the value of its products, America's largest industry. Dairying has often been called the most profitable branch of agriculture. But dairying could be an even larger and more profitable industry, says the bureau, if every one engaged in it were to take advantage of mechanical means now available for combating drudgery in dairy farming.

Better Than Hand Milking.

No farmer nowadays would think of harvesting the wheat crop by the sickle method used in Biblical times, yet dairy farmers today spend or pay for 5,000,000 hours of labor daily in milking cows the same laborious way carried on centuries ago. Before the advent of the mechanical milker, there



Magnetic force provides the nearest perfect milking method yet devised by man.

was great doubt that some simple dependable mechanical device would ever be invented that would milk cows better than they could be milked by hand, but after this was perfected a new group of "doubting Thomases" arose with the charge that the savings achieved by mechanical milking was more than offset by the extra labor involved in washing the utensils.

Light on this problem as well as answers to a number of other questions in the minds of many dairy farmers are to be found in a survey made among 1,844 users of mechanical milkers throughout the United States and Canada, according to the De Laval Bureau. Slightly more than 83 per cent of the users said that the milker reduced by half the time required to milk by hand. Exactly 90.4 per cent reported that they got as much or more milk with the milker as by hand milking, 94 per cent found their machines were easily kept clean, and 98 per cent considered their milking machine investment profitably made.

Takes Drudgery Out of Milking. Other facts showed that the milker took much of the drudgery out of dairy farming, in addition to a saving in the cost of labor more than enough to offset the cost of the milker.

This investigation over such a wide territory and covering a variety of farm conditions holds much encouragement for the hundreds of thousands of hard-working farm people now compelled to straddle milk stools twice a day every day in the year.

Room for Improvement

Education has not yet made us an intelligent people. Witness the tabloid newspapers, the low standards of the talkies, the banality of radio programs, the small sales of good books. —Woman's Home Companion.

BANKERS REPORT DROP IN SAVINGS

Lure of Stock Market Partly to Blame, but Slackened Speculation Expected to Bring Return to Thrift.

The first recession in the nation's savings account in banks in the twenty years during which records in this field have been kept by the American Bankers Association was disclosed for last year in the recent annual compilation prepared by its Savings Bank Division. The shrinkage amounted to over \$195,000,000, on the basis of figures for the year ending June 29, 1929, whereas a year earlier the reported increase was over \$2,800,000,000, the largest ever recorded. The number of savings depositors also decreased during the year covered by more than 500,000 accounts. The lure of the stock market and affiliated activities are cited as part of the explanation for these changes.

The association's statement says that savings deposits in banks and trust companies of continental United States on June 29, 1929, stood at \$28,217,656,000. The recession in savings, it declares, indicates a fundamental change in the savings situation, irrespective of whether it is temporary or not.

How Savings Used to Grow

"In 1926 savings deposits increased \$1,562,000,000, in 1927 almost \$1,400,000,000 and in 1928 over \$2,300,000,000," it says. "It appears now that some influences in one year have taken the gain that might reasonably have been expected in savings deposits for 1929 and lowered them from the high mark of the preceding year. This recession is not one coming as a result of drouth, famine, unemployment or conditions outside of the United States."

"A year ago it was stated: 'The year closing June 30, 1928, registered the largest gain in savings deposits in banks and trust companies of continental United States ever recorded in the history of this country.' What a difference one year makes! From a gain of more than 2½ billions of dollars in savings deposits to a loss of almost 200 millions!"

"The loss in savings deposits is reflected also in the loss of savings depositors. The year 1929 showed a total of 52,664,127 depositors, against 53,188,348 for 1928, a loss of 524,221."

"Industrial production was much higher last year than the preceding year. Factory payrolls were considerably greater. In production, employment and trade, advances were made over the preceding year. In the farm areas the improvement noted for 1928 did not recede in 1929 and the livestock industry in all its branches was prosperous."

The Causes of the Drop

"The causes of the recession are possibly multiple. There is scarcely any reason to doubt that one of the important factors draining away savings and decreasing depositors has been the lure of profits to be made in stocks. For a number of years the people have been regaled with stories of profits made in stocks in all types of companies. During the last few years there has been a specious philosophy preached that panics such as formerly occurred were no longer possible."

"If it was the lure of profits in stocks which caused the recession in savings, then a factor in future savings will be the success attendant upon this venture of savings depositors in stocks. If the experiment did not prove generally successful, then another year will doubtless witness an increase in savings deposits as well as in savings depositors."

HELPING YOUNG FOLK TO BECOME BANKERS

Through the American Institute of Banking, which is the American Bankers Association's educational section, the banking profession is educating 35,000 bank men and women in the technical and scientific departments of their work. These students are enabled by this institute, which is entirely non-commercial in its operations, to obtain a grasp of the finer points of banking without interrupting their employment or interfering with their earnings, in their bank jobs.

The courses given, including banking economics and law and bank administration in all the departments, have been worked out under the direction of senior college educators and the lectures are always given by practical men, such as lawyers in the legal courses, experts in banking operations and college professors in the economics courses. There are chapters with meeting rooms in over 200 cities and also a number of smaller study groups are fostered with correspondence aid.

It has been said that the A. I. B., as it is familiarly known throughout the banking field, is the greatest adult educational organization in the world and is supplying the banking business with the largest supply of trained workers each year that any comparable line of business is receiving. The organization holds an annual convention attended by hundreds of young bank workers as well as senior bank officers actively interested in furthering the institute's educational work, at which numerous technical subjects of practical banking application are presented and discussed. This year's convention will be held at Denver, Colorado, June 16 to 20.

I am not a good orator in my own cause.—John Knox.

"I've Been Reading"

By WILDER BUELL

THE BUCK IN THE SNOW, by Edna St. Vincent Millay, Harpers.
STONE DUST, by Frank Hill, Longmans Green & Company.

These two little volumes are good examples of modern poetry. Simple, clear and musical, the verse is of the world as it is and the emotions and thoughts of the present. Unlike much that passes for poetry today, the work has form and meaning as well as color, and it is worth the time of even the busiest person to stop occasionally and relieve a moment of feeling.

For that, after all, is the purpose of poetry, to rouse and to sublimate the emotions. To live again a moment of passion in such a way that the experience falls into its true elation to the rest of life. It is so easy in life to be carried away by the feelings into rash or unwise conduct. It is impossible to become upset or to be injured by those same feelings once they have been translated, through the mind of the poet, into terms of beauty. Those who will pause from time to time in the hurly burly of life and read the poets are most unlikely to become the victims of political, religious or personal passion. And what is true of poetry is true also of the other arts, music, painting, the drama. That is the purpose of the arts, to sublimate the emotions.

One of the worst faults of American civilization is that all this is so little understood. The arts are always the last product of civilization in its process of development and we have been more remiss than others in our slow development of the native arts. This is because we do not entirely believe that beauty is important. We are inclined to take it as a luxury after the real work and the real spiritual values have been attended to. There is no worse

"WANT" ADVERTISEMENTS

One cent per word per insertion; no advertisement less than twenty-five cents; three insertions for the price of two times. Special rates for standing "want" advertisements by the month. Always send cash (unused postage stamps will do) for want advertisements, as we cannot afford bookkeeping at these rates.

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HAY FOR SALE—Or to exchange for barnyard fertilizer. Telephone 49, Northfield. 2-14-3t

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HAY FOR SALE—Mrs. J. A. Stebbins, Hinsdale road. Telephone 68-2. 2-7-3t

FOR SALE—Rhode Island Red chicks, hatched from 24-ounce eggs produced by hens spate-tested and free from B. W. D.; high producers; 20 cents each. Ward's Poultry Farm, Barnardston, Mass. Tel. 89.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Furnished apartment; for summer or year round; first floor; four rooms and bath; also garage; new furnace. Miss Caroline B. Lane, 32 Highland avenue, East Northfield.

FOR RENT—Tenement, 6 rooms and garage, electric lights, running water. H. E. Buffum, South Vernon, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS

NOTICE—We have just received a new consignment of uncalled for suits, odd pants, top coats, overcoats for boys, young men, and men to be cleared out at half price. Come early for first choice. Braff, Tailors, Greenfield.

WANTED—I will pay the highest prices for the following: Old Fashion Antique Glassware, Books, Dishes, Lamps, Pewter Silverware, Post Beds, Tables, Chest of Drawers, Chairs, Pictures, Candle Sticks, 5 and 6 drawer Chests. No black walnut or marble top goods. All mail answered promptly. Please state what you have and mail to E. F. COLTON, 23 Sargeant street, Holyoke, Mass.

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HEATING PLANT BEST SOURCE OF HOME HUMIDITY

"Foolproof Humidifier" Capable of Evaporating 20 Gallons Water a Day.

In seeking a means to humidify his home, in order to promote the health and comfort of members of his family and to prolong the service of rugs and furnishings which are damaged by excessively dry air, the home owner finds five types of humidifiers available. Three can be used where radiator heating systems are installed, and two in connection with warm air circulating plants, according to the Holland Institute of Thermology of Holland, Mich., which has just completed a study of the whole subject of humidity in the home and a market survey of humidifying devices.

Latest among the five types is a metal urn to be placed on a table and connected with an electric light socket during the heating season so as to evaporate water poured into it. Inexpensive in itself and requiring little current, this urn helps to solve the humidity problem, but exact figures as to the amount of water it will vaporize are not given.

Steam System Elaborate. Another humidifier for steam heating systems consists of an evaporating chamber attached in the basement to the heat pipe leading to an upstairs room. When sufficient steam is up to evaporate the water in this chamber, a tube leading up through the floor behind the radiator carries vapor into the room. As air circulates about the radiator, the vapor is caught up and disseminated through it. Although this device is more expensive to buy and install than the first one described, it costs little for operation. But figures are not available as to its actual vaporizing capacity.

Then there are the water pans used in connection with radiators. These have evolved from homemade makeshifts to invisible containers built into radiator cabinets of all degrees of refinement, often arranged so that filling is easy. These enhance the appearance of the room as well as supply moisture. But authoritative engineering tests have demonstrated that only when an excessive amount of water surface is exposed can enough water be evaporated by such devices to provide the required humidity.

Water Pans Helpful. Warm air circulating heating plants usually have water pans built into them. The heat of the firebox converts the water into steam, which is circulated with the warm air to all the rooms of the home. Humidifiers of this type evaporate between one and two gallons a day, which is sufficient for a small home.

But all these devices must be kept filled, or they are practically useless. This fact has caused a search for an automatic device with sufficient capacity to keep the atmosphere in even for the largest home humidified to the proper degree—a search that has resulted in the invention of a system by which an attachment to the plumbing pipes brings water continuously to the warm air heating plant and conveys it through the casing into a series of three troughs in front of the firebox. There the water is evaporated, and then the vapor is carried by the circulating warm air currents to all parts of the house.

Like the automatic devices, a humidifier must be "foolproof." So any overflow that may occur drips into the ashpit, where it does no damage, but on the contrary dampens the ashes as they accumulate and produces steam which aids combustion.

Practical tests in ordinary home installations have shown that this humidifier is capable of evaporating as much as 20 gallons of water a day, and of maintaining relative humidities as high as 64 per cent. Of course, this is excessive; but the tests clearly show this humidifier capable of maintaining the 40 per cent relative humidity which heating engineers and medical authorities agree upon as the ideal.

He Was Just a Love Doctor

By JANE OSBORN

(Copyright.)

WHEN Hampton Jones left his orphan nephew, Laurence, his fortune of many millions the inheritance rested on the condition that said nephew not only take his bachelor's degree but remain in college at least three years thereafter in post graduate study.

After that Laurence leased a small office in the city where he could conveniently manage his affairs and pursue a hobby or two.

Despite a couple of cars in his garage and a Japanese man-servant who could act as chauffeur, Laurence Jones invariably walked the mile from his country home to the station.

One fine morning in October Laurence noticed a comely middle-aged woman on the veranda of the suburban bungalow half a mile from his own. She seemed to be watching for some one.

"Oh, Doctor Jones," she cried, in some excitement. "You are Doctor Jones, are you not?"

"Yes," said Laurence, stepping to the veranda. "Laurence Jones—'Doctor' Jones, if you like." It always amused him when his friends chose to add this handle to his name in token of his recently earned doctor of philosophy degree.

"Oh-h-h—" the woman on the veranda emitted a sigh of relief. "Then come right in here, please. My daughter has been terribly hurt—slipped on the floor that I waxed yesterday. She's on the lounge in the study there. She says she isn't hurt much, but I know her leg's broken."

Laurence Jones went into the little study. There on the lounge Dorinda half reclined.

"Here's Doctor Jones," said the anxious mother. "Dorinda, you'd better slip off your pump."

"It isn't broken," said the girl, slipping a very graceful foot from a diminutive high-heeled pump. "It's just strained."

Laurence Jones knelt down beside the lounge, feeling decidedly aware of the fact that the girl so near him was quite the most charming and lovely young woman he had ever seen. A roll of bandage and a pair of scissors lay on the table beside the lounge. He recalled the method of procedure on one occasion when his own ankle had been strained.

"I'll try not to hurt you," he said, laying a strong but gentle hand on the injured ankle. "Perhaps you'd better take this stocking off, and then we can see whether there's a fracture. Thank you." He tried not to stare intently on the little foot now left bare. "Now try moving your toes. Does this hurt very much?" He was pressing the injured ankle gently.

With hot applications Laurence wrapped the hurt ankle for several minutes until Dorinda declared that it felt much better, and then with the help of her mother he bound it very tight with the bandage that she had ready.

He turned to go. "If it doesn't feel a lot better I'll come tomorrow," he said.

"Oh, we're very grateful to you," said Dorinda.

As Doctor Jones walked down the pathway to the main road he smiled to himself, but not without a sense of guilt.

"I should have told them right away that I am not a doctor of medicine," he thought, "but as soon as I saw the girl I couldn't resist the temptation to linger. . . . Well, I'll tell her tomorrow." Thus musing he walked on to the station.

The next morning as he passed his "patient's" home he was a bit disappointed not to see the girl's mother watching for him. Should he go in unasked this time? Well, a doctor would do that. But he wasn't a doctor. Yet—they thought so, and any way, he wanted to see the girl again. Yes, he would go in. And he did—with a sudden resolution to confess his fraud.

"We're glad you came," the mother greeted him. "Dorinda's leg is much better."

"That's fine—I felt sure it would be all right."

At that moment the girl, more beautiful than ever, limped into the room. "Oh, I'm so glad you're on your feet," Doctor Jones said. "I was really a bit worried about you for—you see—well, I was not altogether to blame—but then—well, I'm not a doctor of medicine, you see." He felt himself blushing. The mother and daughter gaped at him in astonishment.

"I'm a doctor of philosophy—but, to be honest," he went on, "I was some what overwhelmed by the beauty and charm of your daughter and I—well, I wanted to make the most of my advantage, unfair as it was." He expected the two would be indignant and ask him to go.

"Well," laughed the girl, "that's fair enough. Since you've been so honest, I'll be honest, too. I've seen you walk by for months and I wanted to meet you. I persuaded mother to call you in yesterday, but after you left I was sorry about it."

"Why?" he asked.

"Because my leg was not hurt any more than—"

"Then I am a doctor of medicine!" All three laughed.

Ancient Roman Term

Quadrage is a name applied to Roman days to a car or chariot with four horses driven abreast.

CHURCH, FRATERNAL AND OTHER NOTICES

TRINITARIAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Rev. F. W. Pattison, Minister.
Announcements for week beginning February 23:

SUNDAY

10:30 a. m.—Prayers.
10:45 a. m.—Morning worship.
12:00 noon—Sunday school.
7:00 p. m.—Young People's Society.
8:00 p. m.—Monthly musical service; double male quartet and orchestra from First Baptist Church, Brattleboro; Rev. Paul Swarthout will speak; subject: "Who Are You?"

MONDAY

7:30 p. m.—Young People's evening.

TUESDAY

3:00 p. m.—Women's Bible class with Mrs. Bessie Symonds.

THURSDAY

10:30 a. m.—Ladies' Sewing Society.
3:45 p. m.—Junior Christian Endeavor Society.
7:30 p. m.—Week evening service.

FRIDAY

7:00 p. m.—Boys' Brigade.
7:45 p. m.—Evening Auxiliary.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL UNITARIAN CHURCH

Charles Chambers Conner, Minister.

SUNDAY

10:45 a. m.—Service of worship, with theme, "The Warning of Christian Discipleship."
12:00 noon—Sunday school.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH, SO. VERNON

Rev. George E. Tyler, Pastor

SUNDAY

10:45 a. m.—Sermon by the pastor, "Wonders Wrought in the Mission Fields."
12:05 p. m.—Church school.

7:00 p. m.—Evening service of song and testimony to be held at the Vernon Home.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH

Mrs. Nellie A. Reid, Pastor

SUNDAY

10:30 a. m.—Morning worship.
11:30 a. m.—Sunday school.
6:30 p. m.—Class meeting.
7:30 p. m.—Evening worship.

WEDNESDAY

3:00 p. m.—Children's meeting.
7:30 p. m.—Prayer meeting.

ST. PATRICK'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Father Carey and Father Rice, Pastors
Sunday mass at 10:30 a. m., except on the first Sunday of each month, when it is at 8:30 a. m.

Sunday school and Bible history after the celebration of mass.

DICKINSON LIBRARY

Main St., Northfield

Open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturdays from 2 to 5:30 and 6:30 to 9 p. m.

BALL BROTHERS

Saddle Horses and Sleighs

NORTHFIELD HOTEL STABLES

Telephone Northfield 61

Certainty of Punishment Best

Warden Lewis Lawes of Sing Sing Penitentiary recently said that the famous New York Baumes laws, which automatically give a criminal life imprisonment on his fourth conviction for a felony, have failed to decrease crime.

According to Warden Lawes, they have resulted in a sort of arbitration between the criminal and officials, as the latter have found it exceedingly difficult to obtain a conviction when the fourth crime is a minor one. Many experts hold that severity of punishment and superfluous laws defeat their own ends, whereas certainty of punishment is feared by the criminal.

We do not need more laws, or more severe punishments. But we do need machinery to speedily enforce basic laws, uncontaminated by politics.

Crime legislators should turn their attention to providing methods for apprehending and punishing criminals instead of passing volumes of new laws which continually restrict the rights of law-abiding citizens, thereby making more "technical law-breakers."

Certain thoughts are prayers. There are moments when, whatever be the attitude of the body, the soul is on its knees.—Victor Hugo.

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TRINITARIAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Sunday Evening, February 23, at 8 o'clock

MONTHLY MUSICAL SERVICE

Double male quartet and orchestra from First Baptist Church of Brattleboro

The Rev. Paul Swarthout will speak. Subject: "Who Are You?"

Mr. Swarthout will bring a group of 20 or more musicians with him.

Everyone cordially welcome.

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Tighten body bolts
Tighten floor boards
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Tighten shackles, saddles and side arms
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Tighten wheel bearings and rim lugs
Tighten bumpers—front and rear
Tighten axle shaft and flange nuts
Tighten and refit hood
Tighten doors and windows

4. ENGINE

Remove carbon
Grind valves
Clean carburetor, vacuum tank and strainers
Adjust carburetor
Check timing
Remove and clean points
Clean and adjust plugs
Adjust tappets
Tighten water pump nuts
Tighten fan belt
Tune motor

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PEACHES, Fancy Halves, 2 large cans 53c
WAX BEANS, 2 No. 2 cans 35c
PRESERVES, Raspberry, Strawberry, 2-lb. jar 31c
TUNA FISH, 2 cans for 41c
PEANUT BUTTER, 16-oz. glass jar 25c
CHEESE, Rich, Delicious, 2 lbs. for 59c
MACARONI-SPAGHETTI, I.G.A., 4 pkgs. for 25c
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Legs of Lamb, lb. 35c
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Special Notice to Advertisers

No large display advts. can be accepted hereafter any later than 5 P. M. Tuesday of the week of issue; and no display advts. of any size after 1 P. M. on Wednesday.

Moreover, advertisers should understand that they will usually get a better set-up and position in the paper, if they have their copy in our hands in advance of these closing hours.